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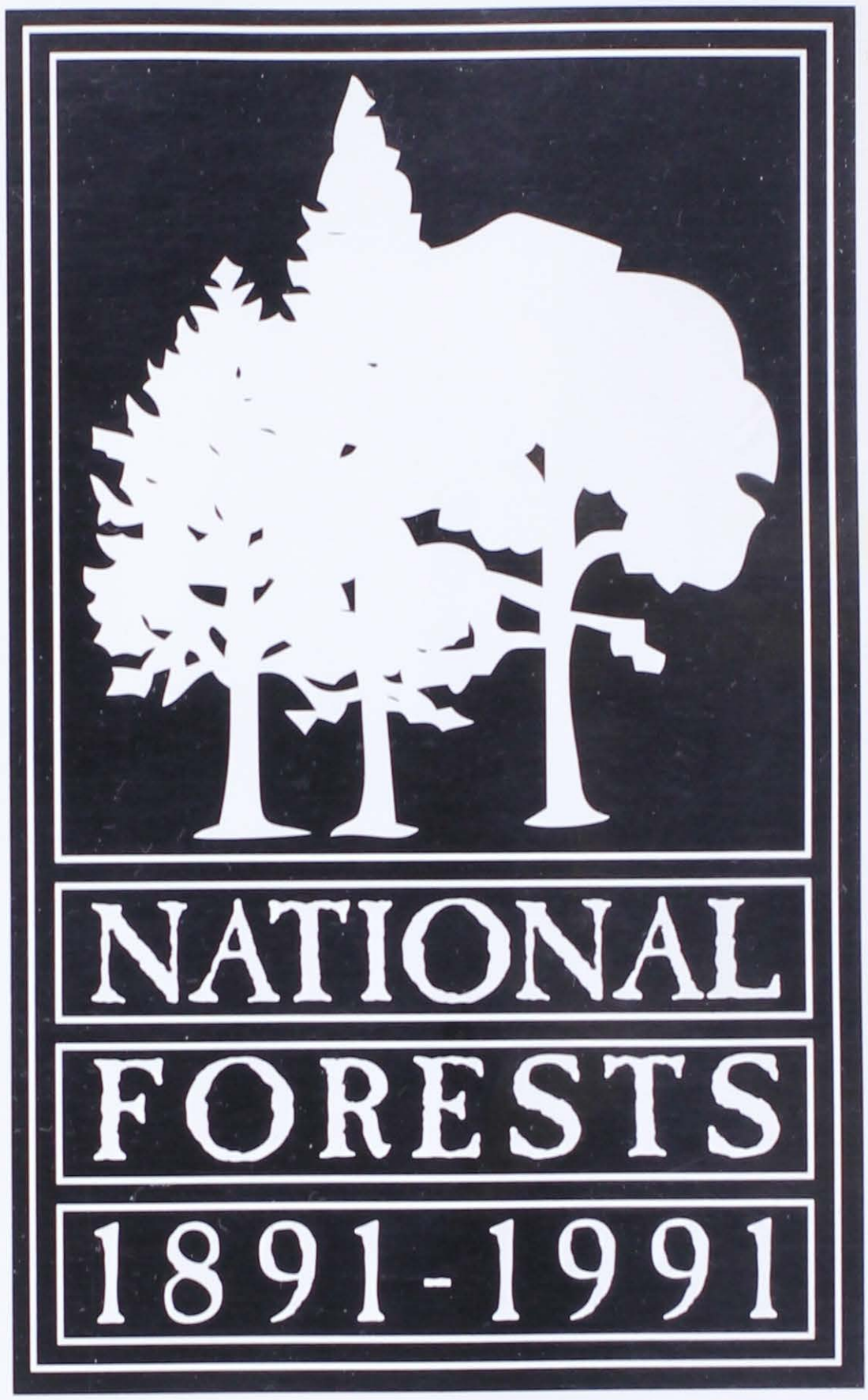
Remembering the Centennial



Centennial Logo

The logo (on the cover) designed for the Centennial Celebration was intended to convey an image of forests. The eastern oak, the western hemlock, and the subalpine fir in the design communicate the ecological diversity and geographic extent of the National Forest System. The rough letters generate an antique atmosphere, but the clean lines of the frame and the stark black and white color scheme assure us that we are not stuck in the past. The slogan "Wise Use of Your Natural Resources" has two meanings. The obvious one is that we should all use our natural resources wisely, but behind that is the idea that the national forests themselves are a "wise use of natural resources."

Designed by the USDA Design Division and "Graphics by Gallo," the Centennial logo has been popular. It won an "Award of Excellence" in a 3,000-entry competition sponsored by the American Corporate Identity Group. The logo was included in a book published by Art Direction Book Company of New York, the Nation's largest publisher of books on design and graphics.

AD-33 Bookplate
(1—63)

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Intermountain Station

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FS-559
August 1993

Remembering the Centennial

As with old family treasures that we pick up and examine only rarely, the landmarks of history can surprise us with their continuing ability to stir our pride and our imagination.

—Edith Roosevelt Derby Williams

Acknowledgments

There are several groups of people without whom the Centennial could not have happened. The National Centennial Coordinator, Robert Hendricks, and his assistants, Pamela Finney and John Dolan; and the Regional and Station Coordinators: Laird Robinson, Kimberly Delgado, Harva Lou Buchanan, Lynn Young, Jacqueline Leonard, Coy Jemmett, Rita Cantu, Wally Shiverdecker, Linda Lux, Norm Hesseldahl, R. Steiger, Kent Schneider, William Carothers, Lindalou Hobmeier Stockinger, Gary Lidholm, Richard Klade, Mike Prouty, Carol Severance, Anne Harrison, Rick Fletcher, Allen Taylor, Debra Dietzman, Cheryl Glenn, and Cindy Miner. The Centennial Coordinators for the national forests are listed in appendix 1.

There is another important group of people without whom this Centennial "yearbook" could not have been produced. These people were those folks from ranger districts, national grasslands, national forests, and research stations across the Nation who answered the yearbook staff's questions about their events, sent us photos, patiently answered phone calls and DG messages (all in record time), and were there in the crunch when we needed them. Although they are listed in appendix 1, this book is really dedicated to them. It couldn't have been written without their help!

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Foreword

This book documents the Centennial Celebration of the National Forest System. We hope it reflects the current spirit of Forest Service employees and serves as a source of ideas for future celebrations of the national forest idea. The USDA Forest Service, forestry organizations, conservationists, private companies, and thousands of individuals, Forest Service employees and private citizens alike, devoted much time and effort in 1991 to celebrate what are truly American treasures, the idea of conservation and our National Forest System.

Activities that reflected on the past, celebrated the legacy of today, and the looked forward to the challenges of the future are captured in this book. Many people are responsible for making the Centennial happen: leadership in Washington, DC, regional and forest Centennial coordinators, and special event coordinators at Shoshone and White River National Forests to name a few. Special thanks to each and every one of you for keeping the dream alive!

You will see that we had a fun year, but you will also see the significance of what the past has provided us, our joy in the memories of those who came before us, and the challenges we face in the future.

It has been an accepted fact that the historical beginnings of the USDA Forest Service were in 1905, and that the first Chief was Gifford Pinchot. The National Forest Centennial was an opportunity to shift that focus from 1905 to what historians call the "watershed event" in North American conservation history—the Creative Act of 1891 and the birth of the National Forest System. Historians identify 1891 as a turning point in American history, when America's public land disposition policy changed—the true beginning of conservation in America.

The passage of the Creative Act of 1891 made possible the establishment of the first Federal forest reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve on March 30, 1891, which was later renamed the Shoshone National Forest.

Why a National Forest Centennial and not a Forest Service Centennial? Somehow, Forest Service culture equates the history of the Forest Service with the history of the National Forest System, but they *are* different!

Few people know why the system was started or what popular sentiment caused the first 40 million acres to be established as reserves for wildlife and watershed protection. Significant contributions to the beginnings of conservation were made by people other than Gifford Pinchot. Bernhard Fernow, W. J. McGee, the American Forestry Association, and members of the Boone and Crockett Club (then an elite Eastern club dedicated to big game hunting and conservation) were all instrumental in developing the conservation idea and seeing that it came to fruition with national legislation. Even the beginnings of the agency itself have been obscured. Few people know, for example, of the agency's origins in 1876 and the early contributions of Franklin Hough and Bernhard Fernow.

Retired Chiefs McGuire and Peterson with Chief Robertson at National Retirees Reunion.

But there's something more important about the Centennial than correcting a few historical footnotes. The Centennial was an opportunity to generate an interest in and awareness of the National Forest System—and its individual forests, grasslands, and research forests—as a significant entity in itself and its significant contribution to American culture.

The National Forest System is the most significant scenic, ecologically diverse, and geographically dispersed land under single ownership in the United States. National forests have been important to the economic development of the West, are important to today's economy, and will continue to be so for many years in the future.

The national forests have served as a crucible for American conservation. American conservation leaders such as Robert Marshall and Aldo Leopold, and ideas like the wilderness concept and practical techniques for ecological land management, have come from the struggle to make the national forest idea work. The national forests help Americans define how they perceive their country. Open space—the opportunity that we have as a people to enjoy wilderness, protect large herds of wildlife, and enjoy our "purple mountains' majesty"—has come to typify our culture. We identify with our natural landscapes rather than cultural artifacts of our past. It is important that the public and Forest Service employees appreciate this.

Dale Robertson, the leadership of the Forest Service, and I hope that the celebration captured the opportunity that the Centennial of the National Forest System provided. As we enter the second century of the idea of national forests, and listen to the need expressed for sustainable development, we should reflect on the enormous responsibility given to us by the American people for the care and stewardship of the National Forest System. With what looks like a new era of conservation, we could not have started with a better foot forward.

Robert L. Hendricks
National Coordinator
National Forest Centennial

Letter from Chief McGuire

The national forests began, it seems to me, as an experiment, a trial modification of the long-standing Federal policy of transferring lands in the public domain and their resources to private hands. Although the change was limited (the existing disposal policies for water and minerals were retained), the jurisdictional status of the new forest reserves was left unaltered and the experiment could easily have been terminated without legislation. Even so, the policy change was controversial and it took many years of debate before the notion of national forests gained wide acceptance. Forest Service people can take great pride in that acceptance. Now that the Nation has awakened to the tremendous value of its national forest property, the experiment has turned to the question of what to do with it. The debate will be loud and vigorous. We hope it will not take another century to reach satisfactory answers.

John R. McGuire
Chief, USDA Forest Service (1972-1979)

Letter from Chief Peterson

A Centennial celebration is a good time to look back and to look forward. Looking back, we marvel at the changes and the accomplishments of the past as well as recall shared successes and hard times. Looking forward, we recognize that even though the problems or the opportunities may be different, the principles of teamwork, public service, professionalism, and integrity that brought the Forest Service this far will be tested again and again as the Forest Service seeks to "Care for the Land and Serve the People" in an increasingly complex, ever-changing world. The Forest Service and the resources it manages are being sought and fought over by an increasingly vocal and polarized public. The Forest Service will probably not see a time of tranquility during this decade, but if it seeks to serve "all the people," with courage and good will, the best years are still ahead.

R. Max Peterson
Chief, USDA Forest Service (1979-1987)

Letter from Chief Robertson

A hundred years ago, America's greatest conservationists acted decisively to conserve the Nation's natural resource heritage. It is their vision and wisdom which we celebrated in 1991 with the National Forest Centennial.

The creation of national forest reserves was a grand experiment in public land policy, begun in the late 19th century. The American people today not only support the concept but also demand that this national heritage continue as their legacy to future generations.

Citizens no longer debate the merit of the National Forest System. They do debate with great passion and caring how the national forests ought to be managed under the sustainable multiple-use concept. Americans care more deeply than ever before about the conservation and balanced use of this natural resource heritage.

The Centennial was a time of remembering. Across the country, family photo albums were dusted off by our elders, and their fading photos recalled to us the look and feel of the land and the people who pioneered it. Yellowed letters and diaries crisp with age recalled the words of the visionaries, and the care and commitment of our ancestors who worked so hard to make their dreams come true.

The Centennial was a time of celebration. Thousands of citizens in communities across this land came together to share a common heritage rooted in the national forests where they and their ancestors have played and worked.

Community pride in nearby national forests was evident in countless parades, county fairs, picnics and plays, poetry and music. Histories were written and museums founded, so that future generations will know and feel the community spirit and sense of worth that today's citizens have for their national forests.

The Centennial also looked to the future. The great experiment in conservation was honored by young Americans planting thousands of trees to be enjoyed by future generations. Symposia and conferences were convened to examine past work, and to discuss the future management of the National Forest System.

One hundred years ago, our forebears stood in the fading light of the 19th century and saw the need to conserve the wealth of America's natural resources heritage. We now stand at the dawn of the 21st century, committed to passing along their legacy to our future generations.

Our ancestors passed to us a gift greater than they knew, when they elected to share their national heritage with future generations. The National Forest Centennial reminds us that today we can do no less.

F.Dale Robertson
Chief, USDA Forest Service (since 1987)

The challenge for all of us is to bring forward the vital messages and lessons of conservation to avoid reliving our past mistakes and to develop a sharper view of our conservation heritage.

—Stephen P. Mealey

Introduction

The Forest Service Celebrates a Birthday

by Carl Gidlund, Public Affairs Officer of the National Forests of Texas, Lufkin, Texas

We had a birthday, and it was a year-round celebration! Ours was an unusual sort of government celebration. That's because we didn't commemorate the birth of our agency, but the birth of an idea. That idea was **conservation—the wise use of our natural resources.** Although the word conservation was coined a little earlier, the conservation movement became a significant force in the United States only 100 years ago, in 1891. It was born with the establishment of the first unit of what has become the 191-million-acre National Forest System.

Many of us take for granted the blessings we enjoy in America, including the land itself. We struggle—and always will—for a perfect world, and we can always focus on things that aren't right. However, many of us feel that we're a lot closer to that ideal in this Nation than almost anywhere else in this world.

Think of it. . .

- Lands that were once denuded by careless agricultural practices and "cut out and get out" logging have been restored to beauty and productivity.
- Been declared wilderness areas, and there, as well as on millions of acres never altered by humans, we can sample the truly wild.
- We've worked with impoverished and disadvantaged youths on the land to teach them trades turn them into productive citizens.
- Our air is cleaner than it was a decade ago.
- Rivers that were polluted by chemicals or choked by debris now run clean; today, fish swim in once-dead waters and many species have recovered or have been reintroduced.
- Deer, turkey, and other animals whose populations were decimated by habitat destruction and uncontrolled hunting have been reintroduced. They are coming back.
- More trees are growing in this Nation than grew here 50 years ago, and continuing research is helping us discover how to grow more productive forests for wildlife, recreation, and timber.
- We now manage wildfires, which once killed thousands of people and blackened millions of acres of timber and grasslands.

All these blessings are a result of conservation, but the idea wasn't born with this Nation, nor was it brought to our shores by early immigrants. Throughout our first century as an independent nation, Americans had a far different land ethic than we have today. In those early years, our continent seemed limitless, and our natural resources boundless. Public timber, water, grass, and minerals were there to use, and little thought was given to reclamation, protection, or renewal.

The public lands were sold or given away to homesteaders and railroads to raise revenues and settle the West. Our population was growing—it was our "manifest destiny" to expand our borders. **The awakening and the change came slowly.**

In 1864, George Perkins Marsh wrote his classic book *Man and Nature* (reprinted 1974. Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press). It described the consequences of land abuse in the Old World. In this Nation, by the end of the Civil War, the newly formed Department of Agriculture was studying a report predicting a timber "famine" by the end of that century. It recommended forest management research to reverse the trend. However, Congress didn't take action on even that minimal proposal until 9 years later, in response to prodding by Benjamin Hough. When it did, it appropriated $2,000 to do the job. This was the beginning of the Forest Service.

Meanwhile, things were getting worse on the ground. Loggers in the Great Lakes States were leaving vast stumplands that couldn't be farmed. Streams were blocked by debris; rivers ran brown as ground cover was stripped away. In 1871, a fire named for the Peshtigo River in Wisconsin swept through 2,400 square miles and killed 1,200 people. Huge herds of cattle and sheep roamed the open range, eating and trampling out the grass. There were no regulations to govern the use of public lands and no enforcement authorities to prevent theft and abuse.

While this devastation was occurring, a few scientists, sportsmen, and even some lumbermen became concerned. If this continued, would there be timber and forage for future needs, animals to hunt, fish to catch? Ordinary citizens were becoming concerned as well. In 1872, the first Arbor Day was celebrated in Nebraska to encourage tree planting; other states soon had their own Arbor Day celebrations.

At this time, a new profession began to emerge. European foresters emigrated to the United States, including Bernhard Fernow, who later led the Federal forestry effort. Horticulturists helped form the American Forestry Association in 1875. A forestry school was established in Minnesota during our Nation's Centennial.

The states also were becoming concerned. A New York commission begin looking at the possibility of establishing a forest preserve in the Adirondacks to protect watersheds, provide recreational opportunities, and preserve wilderness. Congress was also beginning to act. In 1864, it protected Yosemite Valley, and in 1872, it set aside 2 million acres to preserve the unique geological and biological resources of Yellowstone.

The event that many historians consider the watershed of the conservation movement occurred on March 3, 1891, when the Forest Reserve Act (also know as the "Creation Act") was signed by President Benjamin Harrison. That law was the beginning of the end of wholesale disposal of public lands. Henceforth, lands would be retained and managed for the people. Presidential approval was followed by swift action. On March 30, 1891, the 1-million-acre Yellowstone Park Forest Reserve was established. That area now is the Shoshone and Bridger-Teton National Forests in Wyoming. That action was the beginning of the public lands system of national forests, wildlife refuges, Bureau of Land Management lands, and the vastly enlarged National Park System that we enjoy today.

And that's really what we celebrated in 1991—*the birth of conservation.* The national forests are the physical embodiment of that ideal.

What Was the Birthday Celebration Really About?

From the beginning, we wished the National Forest Centennial to be more than just a celebration. It would be an opportunity to further the agency's mission and inspire us all to look again at the significance of what we have been entrusted with, and the responsibilities we have been given.

Renewal of the conservation ethic can only emerge from understanding the past, appreciating what we have been entrusted with for the present, and most importantly of all, looking toward the horizon to catch a glimpse of the future, with an opportunity to adjust our course, if that seems appropriate.

The goal of the National Forest Centennial observance was "to bring together the American people and their national forests." That goal was to be attained through the following objectives:

- Heighten public consciousness of the idea of natural resource conservation, its historical evolution, and the challenges of the future.
- Increase personal effectiveness of Forest Service personnel by enhancing their appreciation of conservation's intellectual, cultural, and historical framework and the role of the National Forest System.
- Promote a dialogue within the conservation community, among managers, academicians, and public interest groups concerning the future of the National Forest System.
- Encourage the integration of conservation history and issues into the social studies and natural science curricula of the secondary schools.
- Develop widespread public awareness and understanding of the multiple-use mandate under which the national forests are managed and the legitimate differences between the mission of the national forests and that of other land management agencies.

How did we do? Well, we succeeded with most of our objectives and fell a little short with others.

We have been told that we did an outstanding job of elevating people's knowledge of the beginnings of conservation and of the role the Forest Service played in it. The National Forest Centennial has been called "a celebration with substance to it."

Centennial materials such as the posters and the histories were enormously popular with the public. The celebration events—the National Celebration at Cody, Wyoming (the site of the first forest reserve) and those on most national forests, ranger districts, and research stations in the system—are already referred to as benchmarks in many unit's histories. Dale Robertson, Chief of the Forest Service, and James Moseley, then Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and the Environment, considered the Centennial a major public service and celebration.

Our celebration of the future produced many books, including one that has already been referred to as "the best current piece on land ethics and our future responsibilities"—the book *Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation* (V. Alaric Sample, 1991. Milford, PA: Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies). Many other conservation history classics were reissued.

Many people have taken the time to comment on the uplift the Centennial gave them. Unfortunately, the national media took little notice and there were groups that weren't interested in celebrating. However, reflecting on all the voluntary participation that the Centennial generated, that almost everything that was planned did occur, and that it was all fueled by simple pride in who we are and who we stand for, the Centennial was a resounding success. This book is a testimony to that success.

Who Participated?

Over 225 ranger districts, one national grassland, most national forests, and at least seven research stations participated in the Centennial celebration. A detailed list of participants is included in appendix 1. Look to see if your forest, district, grassland, or research station is there! (If not, please accept our apologies and know that we tried our best to get information from every unit in the Forest Service!)

Many partnerships were formed to make the National Forest Centennial an even better event, and what is even more impressive is that many of these partnerships are continuing. Almost 500 businesses and organizations nationwide joined us to make our Centennial an astounding success (see appendix 1).

Every tremendous occasion is a product of willing partnerships, whether it's between 2 people or 2 million. It's still a successful partnership. Successful partnerships are built on mutual trust and mutual respect.

—Mark Wellman, paraplegic climber of Half Dome in Yosemite Park

The next 100 years will be filled with many challenges for our national forests. One way to meet these challenges and to ensure continued resource stewardship is through partnerships. By strengthening existing partnerships and developing new ones, the Forest Service and the private sector can work together to pave the way for the future.

Local Events Meant a Lot

Coy Jemmett, Southwestern Region Centennial Coordinator, Prescott, Arizona

We had thousands of Centennial events. The ones that you read about will only represent the work of many others equally successful.

Rather than simply adding to our "to do" lists, we used the Centennial to meet some of the challenges we all face—how to engender greater community dialogue and involvement, how to educate ourselves, how to face unanticipated challenges, how to meet new demands with creative alternatives and new directions. We cannot face the future without embracing the past.

Perhaps the greatest benefit has been the simple "recharging" our batteries. I have seen the enthusiasm generated by successful programs, heard the sense of pride beneath the "thank goodness it's over," and felt a renewed sense of mission as I participated in Centennial events.

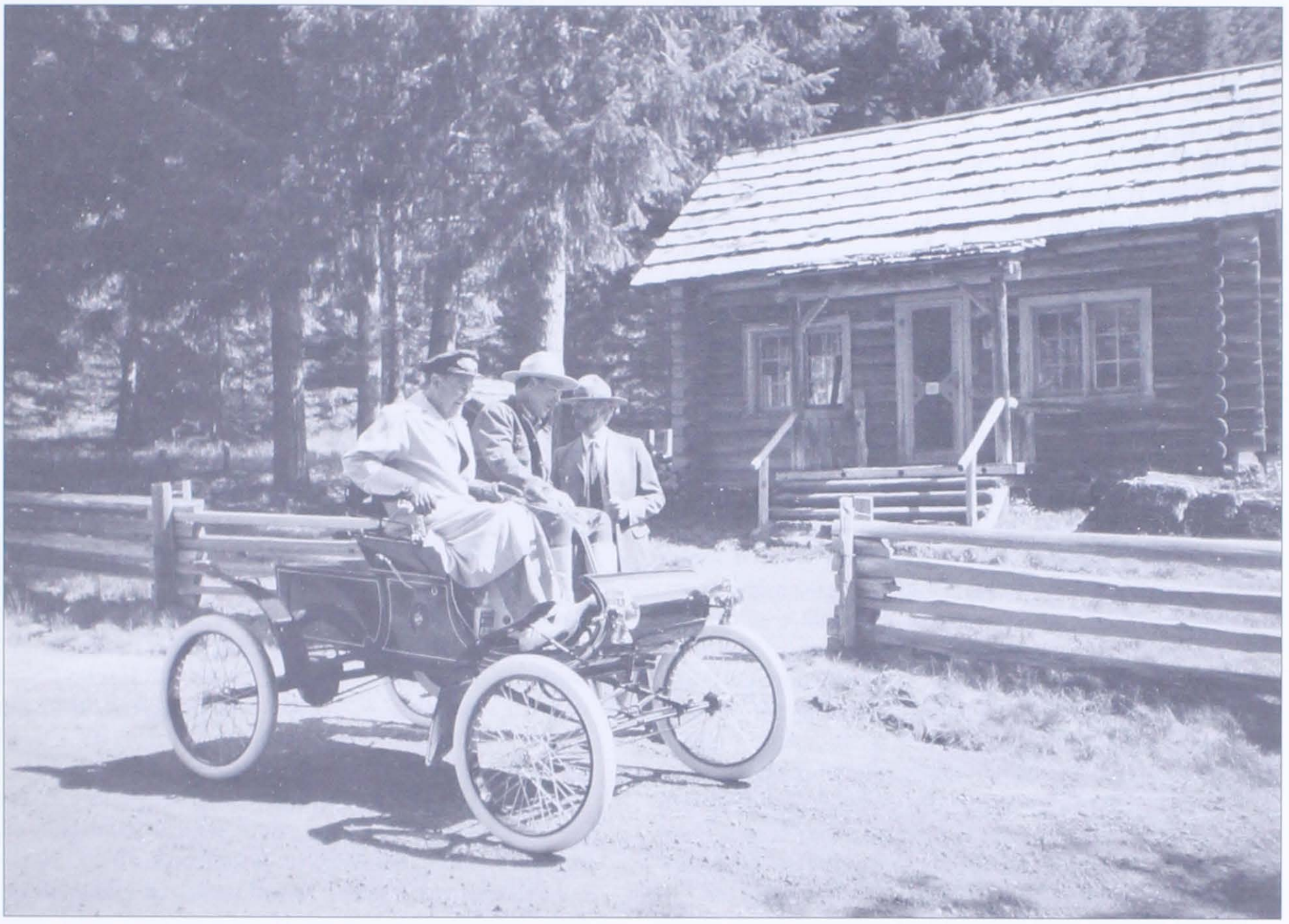
What have we accomplished? A lot! We've increased public awareness of and involvement in the national forests; we've shared dialogues with our publics in settings that are not so much issues-related and confrontive but concept-based and cooperative. We shared the kind of communication that engenders thoughtful exchange of ideas and identification of problems directing us toward growth and balance in the management of the land temporarily entrusted to our care.

We have taken time to remind ourselves of our rich history, to review our successes and failures, to reflect upon how we have reached our current point. We now have the greatest challenge of all—to move confidently into the future, carrying with us all the past that has meaning and value. That includes pride in who we are and what the system stands for, as well as a respect for the people and their actions that have carried us this far.

Without an understanding of our history, we cannot shape the future; without facing the future and the tough decisions it required of the present, our listing of achievements is simply a hollow celebration of self. Our achievements have not been hollow ones. A glimpse at the list of partners and at the lists of events will show the diversity of commitment that this year has sparked throughout the Nation. The national forests of the future will be managed through many more of these types of partnerships. We can be proud of our efforts.

CHAPTER 1

Celebrating Our Past



Those who do not understand the past are condemned to repeat it.

—George Santayana

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Celebrating the past was a natural part of the USDA Forest Service's Centennial Celebration. In celebrating the past, and who we were as a people then and what we did, we could learn more about who have become now. It was a year to say thank you to many people we had begun to forget. The Centennial year, 1991, therefore was a time to rediscover forgotten lessons and people. Chapter 1 documents the national, regional, and national forest events and activities and the partners who worked on them.

Exploring the past was more than reflecting on images of ourselves, the lone ranger on horseback. George Leonard shared his thoughts on the significance of maintaining an historical perspective in the Forest Service. We reexamined the origins of the conservation movement and noted that historians have identified the birth of the National Forest System (the Forest Reserves) as the watershed event of the forest conservation movement. We brought back names that we had forgotten—Bernhard Fernow and Raphael Zon. We even tried to make history come alive again! Maybe most importantly, we tried to express what our heritage means to us. We hope we dispelled some myths.

History's Vital Role in Natural Resources Management

by George M. Leonard, Associate Chief, Washington, DC

When Associate Chief George Leonard spoke at the History Conference in Missoula, Montana, he emphasized the need of natural resource managers to understand our history to plan for our future. Highlights of this speech follow.

One hundred years ago, the founders of the forest reserves recognized the fragile nature of our resources and they knew that the future health of the forests depended on their actions at that moment in time. So a new conservation movement began. Today, "New Perspectives" [now refocused as "Ecosystem Management"] is a renewal of that awareness of our dependence on the Earth and its resources.

The history of the conservation movement is not a chronicle of right and wrong. It is a chronicle of adaptation, of each generation doing its best with the resources and the wisdom of the time. I would like to talk with you today about why natural resource managers need to understand history. I am not talking about understanding the evolution of environmental issues and Forest Service policy. History, for our purposes here, implies the past actions of humans upon the land. It is the history of all who came before us, the resource issues they faced, and how they managed those issues.

One can explore the role of history in natural resource management from two angles. The first is the history of the very idea of conservation—the interdependence of humans with the natural resources. Each generation rediscovers and redefines this interdependence in the context of contemporary scientific knowledge and resource issues. The second angle is the evolution of Forest Service policy; policy set to manage the interdependence of people and nature.

We are here to celebrate the conservation movement that prompted the establishment of the forest reserves. That movement began in America with concern over forested lands, their watersheds, and water resources. Maintaining the health of our watersheds and ensuring adequate stream flow from those watersheds were some of the main reasons for establishment of the forest reserves. Today, that concern is still very real as demands for clean water for our growing urban populations escalate. The original mandates of the forest reserves of 1891 still offer us a framework within which to protect those watersheds while still providing for use.

In this broader sense, then, natural resource managers need to be cognizant of history; they need to be fully aware of the reasons behind the creation of the forest reserves. Why? To keep a clear head and a clear goal in mind when dealing with the constantly changing demands of a very diverse public. If we do not remember the goal, it would be too easy to be swayed by the very real desires and demands of a rapidly growing population.

History, the story of human interaction with the land, is not a chronicle of right and wrong. There is a tendency for us to scorn the policies of the past and assume that "now we're smarter" and "now we're doing it right." But the reality is that each generation does its best given the available knowledge and the contemporary issues. The important thing is for resource managers to understand history. We need to understand that the purpose of the forest reserves was to provide for public use of resources while maintaining the health of those resources; we also need to understand the historical context of specific policies so that we do not perpetuate policies whose rationale has long since changed or disappeared!

The purpose of the original forest reserves has withstood the test of time. Our policies have whirled around and around that purpose in reaction to contemporary knowledge and pressures. How do you want future historians to judge your decision? We will be criticized too, but only if those future historians do not take into account the issues we are faced with now, just as we must consider the issues facing our predecessors.

History, indeed, plays a vital role in natural resource management. Without an understanding of where we've been, there's no direction for where to go. If we keep in mind the idealistic mission of the forest reserves of 1891 and the new perspectives of 1991, we will be able to look at new issues and new pressures with wise, clear eyes, with 100 years of experience behind us, and 100 more to look forward to!

National Events

Several Centennial events focusing on the past were of national or regional scope.

Centennial Symposium at Missoula, Montana—June 20-22, 1991

Few people know much about the beginnings of the National Forest System or the early conservation movement, and much of what people think they know is wrapped up in agency mythology or in an abbreviated history focused on our polarized interpretations of John Muir and Gifford Pinchot. The Centennial, and particularly, the Centennial History Symposium, entitled "Origins of the National Forests," was the perfect vehicle to change all that!

The **Washington Office,** the **Northern Region,** the **University of Montana,** the **Forest History Society,** the **Ninemile Remount Station**, and the **National Forest Service Museum** sponsored the conference in Missoula, Montana. For the first time over 200 professional historians, Forest Service history coordinators, interpreters, historians from other Federal agencies, archeologists, and Forest Service leaders attended a symposium that linked academic research with practical application of scholarship by interpreters who tell the national forest story to the public. In this case, the story's theme was the origins and significance of the National Forest System. The conference began with a lecture on that topic by Dr. Harold Steen of the Forest History Society, who (along with George Leonard, Steve Mealey, Rob Hendricks, and Jerry Coutant from the Washington Office) organized the conference.

Workshop and symposium topics ranged from looking at the great land management experiment from twenty different viewpoints, to the reactions of different groups at the creation of forest reserves, to bringing this history alive to forest and park visitors. Both academic and Forest Service historians contributed papers, and an interpretive workshop included presentations on writing for effective communications, drama in historical presentations, and bringing history alive.

The workshop ended Saturday afternoon with final remarks by Alfred Runte, author of *Public Lands, Public Heritage: The National Forest Idea,* and songs by Rita Cantu and her band of musicians and singers. Participants found the conference enlightening and took home many new ideas to share. Proceedings of the conference are available from the Duke University Press.

Retired Chiefs McGuire and Peterson at book signing with Chief Robertson.

Book Signing—July 15, 1991

The **Washington Office** and the **Gifford Pinchot Institute for Conservation** sponsored a gala book signing for the reprint of Andrew Denny Rodgers III's book, *Bernhard Eduard Fernow: a history of North American forestry.*

How could the Centennial of the National Forest System be celebrated without recognizing the person possibly the most responsible for its beginnings—Bernhard Fernow? Reprinting this book seemed a must to do during the Centennial year, not only to introduce Fernow to our employees and others, but also to increase the Forest Service's appreciation of its intellectual, cultural, and historical foundations. The Forest History Society sponsored the reprinting through the Duke University Press.

The newly reprinted biography was autographed by the three living chiefs, John McGuire, Max Peterson, and Dale Robertson for those attending the reception. It was a special event for about 90 guests, including senators, members of Congress, Secretary of Agriculture Madigan and staff, the German Embassy, and Washington, DC association and conservation leaders. Dale Robertson spoke of the contributions Fernow had made to the beginnings of American forestry, the national forests, and the Forest Service.

Reestablishing Bernhard Fernow as a significant figure in the history of conservation, the National Forest System, and the USDA Forest Service was one of the Centennial's most satisfying accomplishments.

Publications

George Leonard said at the beginning of the Centennial that "the national forest and Forest Service bookshelf was bare." The Centennial was an opportunity to change that! Simply reprinting important works from the past has helped a new generation of Forest Service employees and the public be able to read and appreciate the accomplishments of past conservationists and conservation's intellectual, cultural, and historical framework.

Bernhard Eduard Fernow: A History of North American Forestry, (Andrew Denny Rogers III. 1991. Durham, NC: Duke University Press and the Forest History Society) was republished as part of the Centennial. The three living chiefs participated in a gala book signing in Washington, DC (see above), and 2,000 copies were sent to the field.

If you are a Forest Service, history, or an old photograph buff, you will celebrate the reprinting of the *100 Years of Federal Forestry* (Agric. Info. Bull. 402. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service). It tells the history of the Forest Service in photographs, and is, without a doubt, one of the classic Forest Service publications, one that you will have a hard time putting down. The book was originally published to commemorate our Nation's Bicentennial and the centennial of Federal forestry, which began as the Bureau of Forestry in the Department of Agriculture in 1876.

William W. Bergoffen, now retired from the Forest Service, searched through half a million photographs in the National Agricultural Library's Forest Service collection and the National Archives to choose the 450 photos showcased in this book.

Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, in a speech to regional foresters and deputy chiefs, hailed the reprint of the book and noted, "You (the reader) can't help but be impressed with how the Forest Service has changed over time to reflect priorities."

The U.S. Forest Service: A History (Harold K. Steen. reprinted 1991. Seattle, WA: University of Washington Press) traces the development of the USDA Forest Service within the Federal bureaucracy and the evolution of its role in American forestry, is the first comprehensive history of the Forest Service.

We list here a number of other major recent works on the history of the Forest Service and the Centennial. So many articles, booklets, books, and periodicals were written and published about the Centennial that we could not begin to list them all. The Washington Office History Unit prepared an annotated bibliography of all the books on the history of the Forest Service that it could find, so that they would be more accessible to interested readers. Please contact Terry West, USDA Forest Service, History Unit, PAO, PO Box 96090, Washington, DC 20090; tel. (202) 205-1059, for a copy of the bibliography:

West, Terry, and Dana E. Supernowicz. 1993. *Forest Service Centennial History Bibliography, 1891-1991.* Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service, Washington Office History Unit.

Alexander, T.G. 1987. *The Rise of Multiple-Use Management in the Intermountain West: A History of Region 4 of the Forest Service.* FS-399. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service.

Baker, R.D., R.S. Maxwell, V.H. Treat, and H.C. Dethloff. 1988. *Timeless Heritage: A History of the Forest Service in the Southwest.* FS-409. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service.

Guth, D. and S. Cohen. 1991. *A Pictorial History of the U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region 1891-1945.* Missoula, MT: Pictorial Histories Publishing Co.

King, R.T. 1991. *The Free Life of a Ranger: Archie Murchie in the Forest Service, 1929-1965.* Reno, NV: The University of Nevada and the USDA Forest Service, Intermountain Region.

McCleery, Doug. 1992. *American Forests: A History of Resiliency and Recovery.* FS-540. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service.

Runte, A. 1991. *Public Lands, Public Heritage: The National Forest Idea.* Niwot, CO: Roberts Rinehart Publishers.

Sample, V. Alaric. 1991. *Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation.* Milford, PA: Grey Towers Press.

Steen, Harold K. 1991: *The Beginning of the National Forest System.* FS-488. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service.

Steen, Harold K. 1992. *The Origins of the National Forests: A Centennial Symposium.* Durham, NC: Forest History Society.

West, Terry. 1992. *The Centennial Mini-Histories of the Forest Service.* FS-518. Washington, DC: USDA Forest Service.

Marias Pass rededication invitation cover.

Theodore Roosevelt Monument Rededication at Marias Pass, Montana—July 19, 1991

For 58 years, the 60-foot-tall monument to Theodore Roosevelt stood in the middle of Highway 2 at Marias Pass just south of Glacier National Park in the **Lewis and Clark National Forest**. Splitting the lanes of traffic, the tower of stone waited as an unpleasant surprise to unsuspecting motorists traveling the road in darkness or fog. The site had been the scene of a number of serious accidents, and in 1989 the USDA Forest Service and the Montana Department of Highways moved the obelisk to a rest area, straddling the Continental Divide. The monument was placed next to the monument to John F. Stevens, who surveyed the area 100 years ago for the track of the Great Northern Railroad.

The monument was originally built in 1930 to observe the completion of U.S. Highway 2 (formerly the Roosevelt International Highway) and to commemorate the Forest Service's 25th Anniversary. The monument was originally planned to be an arch spanning the highway, but Congress appropriated only $50,000 for the project, and an obelisk was built instead. A cornerstone of the monument contained a copper time capsule of documents chosen by Eleanor Roosevelt. (Although several attempts were made to recover this capsule, it could not be found.)

The rededication (sponsored by the **Northern Region** and the **Lewis and Clark National Forest**) of the Theodore Roosevelt monument was an impressive event. Burlington Northern transported dignitaries from Whitefish, Montana, in a beautifully appointed antique executive train. Crowds were standing along the route for miles taking pictures of "Old BN-1," one of the last scenic dome cars in existence. Greeting the train guests were Glacier National Park's 1930's vintage buses for the short ride from the train stop to the site of the ceremony.

The program at the pass began with a colorful parade of flags carried by a traditionally dressed Blackfeet warrior, two Royal Canadian Mounties, two Park Service rangers, and two Forest Service riders; and then a traditional Blackfeet prayer by Earl Old Person, chair of the tribal council of the Blackfeet Nation. Also attending the ceremony were the Chief of the Blackfeet Nation and officials from the Canadian Mounties, USDI National Park Service, USDA Forest Service, and Burlington Northern, as well as Governor Stan Stephens of Montana,

Edith Roosevelt Derby Williams, granddaughter of Theodore Roosevelt, and Donald Stevens, great grandson of John F. Stevens. Edith Roosevelt Derby Williams joined others in speaking to a crowd of more than 500 on July 10, 1991. She remembered that during Roosevelt's administration, the United States placed under public protection as national parks, national forests, game and bird preserves, and other Federal lands some 230 million acres of land (roughly the size of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington combined). She said that she personally felt that

> *it is a fine thing to rededicate an historical monument, such as this one. . . because in so doing we are rededicating ourselves to the purpose for which the monument was first erected. As with old family treasures that we pick up and examine only rarely, the landmarks of history can surprise us with their continuing ability to stir our pride and our imagination.*

The ceremonies not only recognized the monument's new location but also marked the Centennial of the national forests, the 100th anniversary of the completion of the railroad tracks over the divide, the 75th anniversary of the National Park Service, and the 60th anniversary of the construction of the monument itself, which was dedicated to Theodore Roosevelt and conservation. According to his granddaughter, Theodore Roosevelt would have thought that the dedication was "just bully."

History Comes Alive

History can be more than words on the page or images on the video screen—actors and activities can bring history to the living, breathing present for a few moments or, if we are lucky, a few hours. Forest Festival Day allowed participants themselves to experience old-time forestry practices, getting a feel for using an ax or cross-cut saw, learning about archeological methods, and watching traditional logging activities and crafts. Several important historical figures—Bernhard Fernow and Gifford Pinchot—and one typical but anonymous ranger returned to speak to us.

Forest Festival Day at the Cradle of Forestry—June 15, 1991

More than 4,000 visitors joined the fun as over 20 demonstrators, crafters, and exhibitors showed off skills of yesteryear as well as the resource management technology of today at the **Cradle of Forestry's** Forest Festival Day on June 15, 1991, on the Pisgah Ranger District of the **Pisgah National Forest** in North Carolina.

At the Cradle of Forestry's Visitor Center, exciting times awaited visitors during the Paul Bunyon show, the helicopter water drop, chainsaw sculpting, scavenger hunt, and wagon rides. Along the Forest Festival Trail, visitors viewed log rolling, fish filleting, fly tying, log cabin construction, shingle and rail splitting, and a portable saw at work. On the Biltmore Campus Trail, attendees watched demonstrations in toy making, wood carving, quilting, blacksmithing, weaving, cooking, and candle and soap making.

The **Jefferson, Ouachita,** and **Cherokee National Forests,** the **National Forests of Texas, Mississippi,** and **Florida,** the **Southern and Southeast Research Stations,** and the **Southern Regional Office** displayed exhibits, along with some 15 other outside partners and universities.

Visitors with tired feet could sit down and enjoy the Appalachian Mountain Cloggers and country music in the Visitors' Center auditorium. Special treats also included Lee Stetson and Gary Hines, who brought John Muir and Gifford Pinchot to life.

In addition to these festival events, visitors also enjoyed the permanent features of the Cradle of Forestry—the two paved interpretive trails, the visitors' center, and the gift shop, a portable steam-powered sawmill from around 1900, a 1915 Climax logging locomotive, unique historic log buildings, and much more.

The Cradle of Forestry was established in 1968 when the USDA Forest Service dedicated 6,500 acres of the Pisgah Ranger District to showcase the Biltmore Forestry School (the first forestry school in the United States) and the beginnings of forestry and conservation. Many of the buildings from the early days of campus life still stand.

Gladie Creek Historical Site

The Gladie Creek Historical Site on the **Daniel Boone National Forest** (Kentucky), host to many visitors throughout the Centennial celebration, provided the perfect setting for "spreading the word" of the heritage of the National Forest System. In the early 1960's the old cabin was shrouded in pine siding and was being used to store hay. When some of the inside boards were removed, large yellow-poplar logs and dovetail notches were exposed. This revelation began a vision of restoration that has spanned over a quarter century. In this long-neglected historical relic, unlimited possibilities for interpreting the history of the area unfolded.

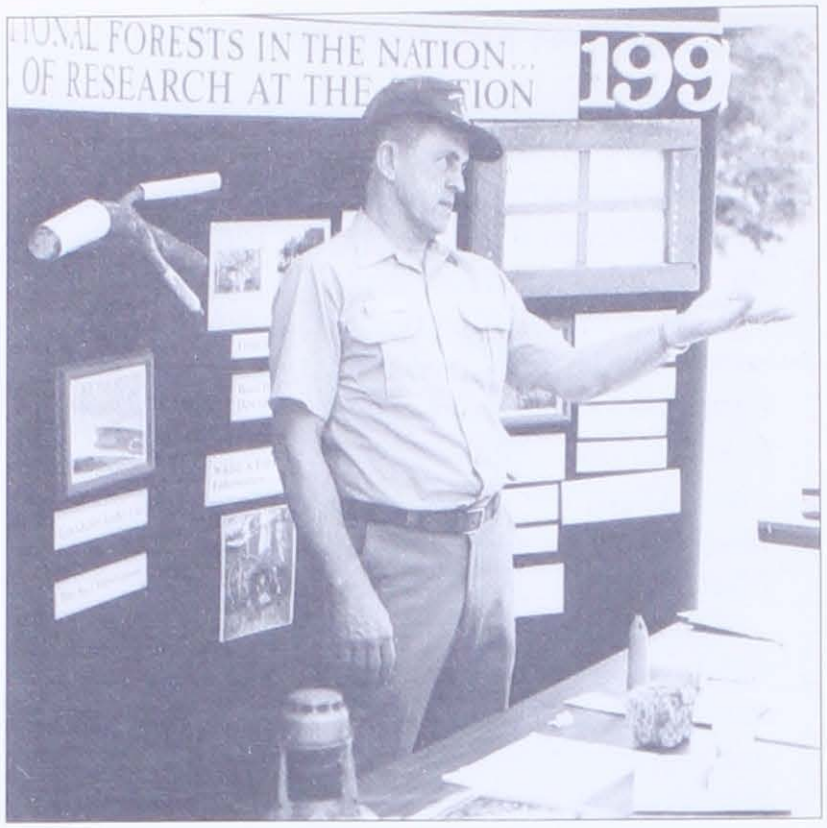
During the Centennial, interpretive events at Gladie demonstrated old-time activities such as homecoming, storytelling, making sorghum from cane grown on site, and making applebutter and apple cider. Exhibits of early logging tools, old photographs, a model fire lookout tower, and model shingle splitter as well as demonstrations using a model splash dam, Osborne firefinder, log branding, crosscut sawing, and model cable logging systems were available to the public. Visitors to these events gained a new understanding of the history of the area along with an appreciation for the wise use of natural and cultural resources.

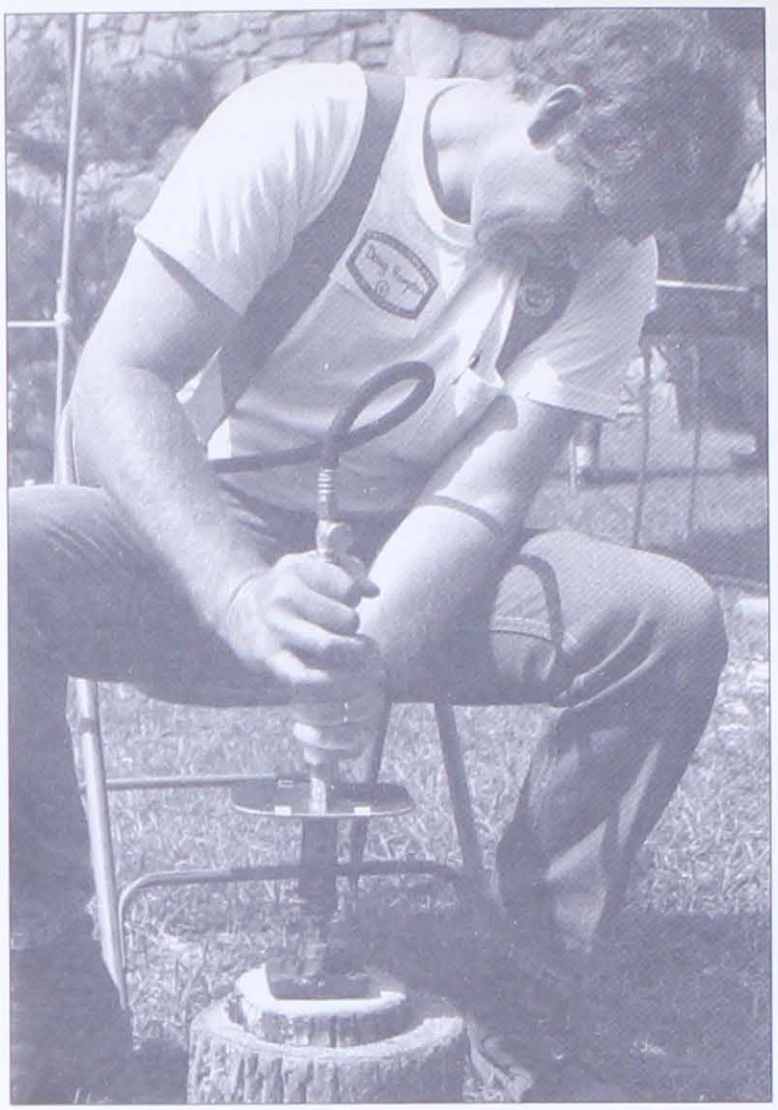
Bernhard Fernow, first practicing trained forester in North America.

Bernhard Eduard Fernow

One important accomplishment of the Centennial was bringing Bernhard Fernow back into the spotlight, letting people know who he was and what he did. Fernow was one of the key figures in early conservation history, during the genesis of the national forest idea and the development of the USDA Division of Forestry, but he has often been obscured by history's focus on John Muir and Gifford Pinchot.

Fernow, a German forester who married an American heiress, was the first practicing, trained professional forester in North America. Instrumental in developing the legislation for the first forest reserves in New York state, he later served as a key member of a committee assembled to petition Congress and the President to establish timber reserves and wrote the original version of the bill to reserve forests. He was Chief of the Division of Forestry at the time the first forest reserves were established. He also provided the model in an 1891 report—adapted from the Prussian system of state forest management—on how to manage the newly authorized Forest Reserves, although the Department of the Interior actually managed the Forest Reserves until 1905.



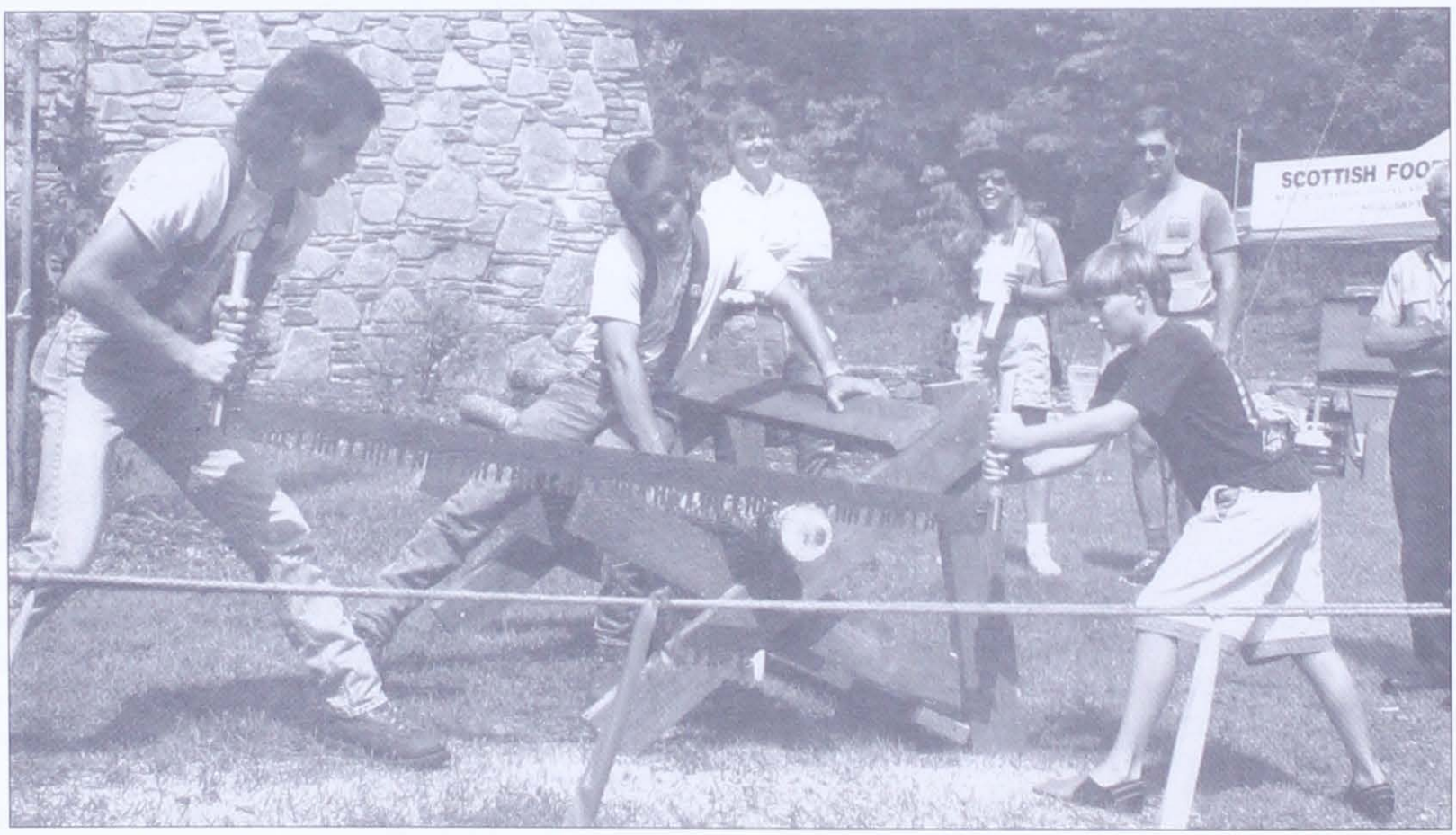


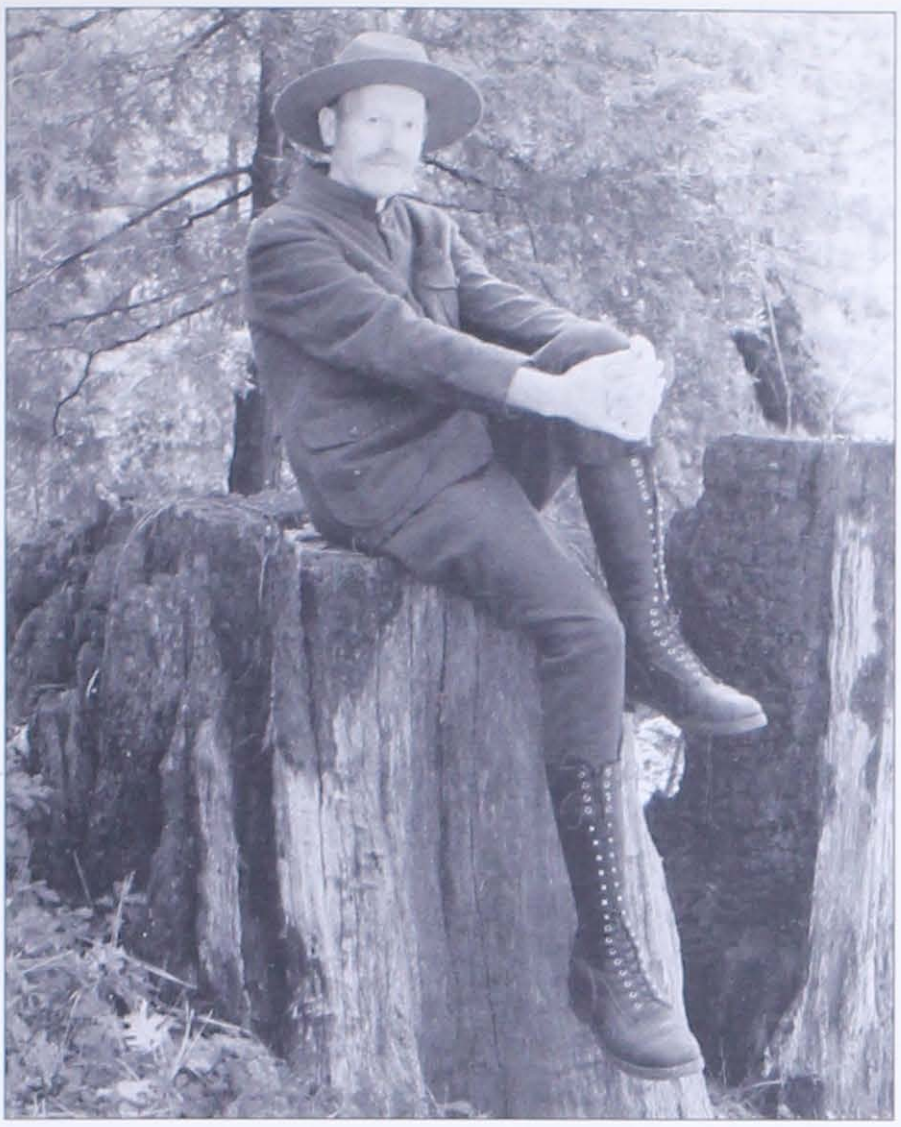
above: Demonstrating use of Forest Service branding iron.

top left: Forest Service employee explaining role of careers in research to the public.

left: Catching a prize-winning fish.

below: Crosscut competion.





Gary Hines as Gifford Pinchot.

Fernow's ghost appeared at the Hotel Colorado as part of the Centennial Reunion in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. The ghost was portrayed by Thomas Cochran, associate professor of theatre at Colorado Mountain College. He recapped the highs and lows of Fernow's forestry career including his 12 years as chief of the Division of Forestry. Cochran was asked to write and enact a play about Fernow by Fernow's grandson, Howard Fernow of Cedaredge, Colorado. Cochran wrote the play after reading Fernow's biography and several other materials supplied by the University of Toronto. "It's been an experience," said Cochran, "sometimes I wanted to tear out my hair, and other times it was incredible."

Gifford Pinchot Lives!

Gifford Pinchot lives again in a one-hour mixed media theatrical production presented by Forest Service employee Gary Hines. Although Gary has been performing as Pinchot for several years, the Centennial greatly boosted demand for the production and it became a favorite at Centennial events across America.

Hines' portrayal of Pinchot tells about the beginnings of the conservation movement and reveals Pinchot's views on forestry and care of the land as well as the strategies he used to convince this country's decisionmakers to create an agency whose mission would be to take care of America's national forests.

Pinchot, the first American to study forestry in Europe in 1890 and a wealthy friend and advisor of President Theodore Roosevelt, was controversial, opinionated, complex, and often misunderstood. A progressive Republican like Roosevelt, he opposed the "excesses of concentrated wealth." He urged not stopping the ax, but regulating its use for the "greatest good of the greatest number in the long run." Pinchot championed the wise use of natural resources. He vilified the waste and corruption of the large logging companies that had devastated the Northwest at the turn of the century. "There are things higher than business," Pinchot says in Hines' presentation.

John Muir, a contemporary, advocated preservation of the natural world. Pinchot and Muir shared many views on conservation and were friends for many years. In Hines' portrayal, Pinchot calls Muir "a storyteller in a million." But the two inevitably clashed in the battle over whether the Hetch Hetchy Valley in California should be dammed to supply water for San Francisco. Muir lost his battle and died a short time later. Even today, this battle forms the basis for much of American philosophical dialogue about conservation.

The **Pacific Southwest Region,** in partnership with its local Public Broadcasting Service station, prepared a video of Hines' production that was shown around the country in 1991. What would Pinchot think of the 100th anniversary of the National Forest System? "I think Pinchot would be delighted to be here," said Hines. In fact, Pinchot did reappear in 1991 at Grey Towers as a ghost and encouraged all in the Forest Service to participate in the Centennial. The 13-minute video was quite a success, winning a USDA video award.

The Manistee Ranger District of Michigan's **Huron-Manistee National Forest** presented a special program at the historic Ramsdell Theatre featuring an hour tape on the Centennial with a guest appearance by Gifford Pinchot (as enacted by Greg Peterson) and a discussion between Pinchot and District Ranger Gary Cole about how the National Forest System started. Pinchot challenged the Forest Service and the public to provide a national forest for the next 100 years for their children and their children's children to inherit and enjoy.

John Muir

Residents of Durango, Colorado, spent an evening with John Muir as performed by nationally acclaimed actor Lee Stetson during the Centennial Symposium on Colorado's **San Juan National Forest.** Stetson's performances have drawn hundreds of thousands of theatergoers in Yosemite National Park over the past 7 years. Last year, he took his show on the road in celebration of the centennial anniversary of the Creation Act, which first set aside public lands for conservation. Muir, known as the first true American environmentalist, helped establish Yosemite National Park and was the founder and first president of the Sierra Club.

Gifford Pinchot, From the Other Side

by Gary Hines, interpretive specialist,
Grey Towers, Milford, Pennsylvania

Looking back, I can't really remember the precise point the idea of portraying Gifford Pinchot entered my mind. I do know I began researching the project in the fall of 1986, and from then on, things began to just happen. Of course, at the time, being in charge of interpretive services on a ranger district helped. It was my job to develop new programs. People often asked if I got permission or approval from my superiors. The answer is no, I just did it. My superiors trusted me (to their credit) and I always did my best not to let them down. Trust is a great motivator.

I am usually not one who likes to do things that have already been done. The challenge of discovery is more satisfying for me. Sometimes I've later found out my wonderful creations weren't so original after all, but at least I didn't know that at the time, so that's okay!

Now theatre has been around for centuries, and I knew it had a place in my Forest Service work. I worked as a sound designer for a professional theatre for 10 years and had learned a great deal through osmosis and by performing in some productions.

Gifford Pinchot seemed the logical choice for a first attempt. I needed to keep it portable yet special, to figure out a way to include some simple, but essential, special effects without the usual and required presence of a production crew (I couldn't afford one), and to weave those effects into the essence of the production rather than to simply showcase them.

Easier said than done. In truth, the show did not just "happen." Rather, it evolved through numerous and significant barriers and frustrations. The major part of the work in "Gifford Pinchot, From the Other Side" was in its research and development. And more than once, when all seemed lost, or I felt like I was in over my head, or I couldn't find an economical, yet rugged, piece of equipment I needed, I'd throw my arms up in exasperation and mutter to myself, "If you want this to happen, do something!"

The "you" I referred to was Gifford Pinchot, since I sort of jokingly knew that he would have loved anything that perpetuated his memory in people's minds. And sure enough, almost like magic, something would happen or occur to me, and the barrier would slip away. Even then, I guess, I suspected this production was "meant to be" and, in a sense, was taking on a life of its own and becoming more than I had originally envisioned.

I certainly didn't expect it to change my life. I was happy (I still am). I had a creative job I loved, worked in a beautiful place, had a great family and a home with a low mortgage, and had successfully fended off potential promotions that would change all this.

In "Conversation with a Tramp," the audience relives Muir's fight to save the Hetch Hetchy Valley, in Yosemite National Park, threatened by a proposed dam. A controversial bill sits on President Woodrow Wilson's desk that would authorize construction of the dam and reservoir within the park's boundaries to pipe Sierra water to the growing population of San Francisco. The cost would be the flooding of a pristine valley. For Muir, this moment in his life represents the last battle in his 25-year-long struggle to preserve the fledgling National Park System he helped create. Stetson's presentation recalls the evening while John Muir awaits Wilson's decision.

Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt was one of the most widely known and respected personalities during the first 20 years of this century. However, most people only know him as the President of the United States and the leader of the Rough Riders, and he was much more than that. Roosevelt was a rancher, the author of over 30 books, a world-recognized naturalist, a big game hunter (even though the last part of his life he only had one eye), and an explorer who charted a Brazilian river 800 miles long.

As part of the Centennial Celebration of the National Forests, award-winning speaker H. Wayne Dellinger played the role of Theodore Roosevelt in a 45-minute program entitled "How I went from a weak, sickly, extremely nearsighted boy to become President of the United States."

Dellinger researched Roosevelt in depth and found his life so fascinating that he put together a collection of vignettes and anecdotes that he performs, in costume, as Theodore Roosevelt. These stories reveal the courage, character, and commitment of Theodore Roosevelt and the American people. Dellinger not only is an expert on Mr. Roosevelt's life, but also shows strong resemblance to the former President in height, color, and facial features.

One of the most enjoyable facts of this performance is that Dellinger is such an expert of TR's life that he frequently stayed after performances and answered questions in character. Dellinger performed on the **Idaho Panhandle** and on Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests.**

After all, I was only creating this show for local campers, right? Maybe in the beginning I believed that, but by the time I finished, I knew it had a larger audience. The surprise was in just how large the audience was.

I first did the show in the spring of 1988 at the local library for a group of selected friends. That "first draft", I knew, was probably too long and a bit confusing, but I wanted to see what played well and what didn't. And this selected group would be honest with me. First came the standing ovation, then the critique. That and a couple of other test performances resulted in a cut of 20 minutes off the original script, which is essentially the version everyone sees today.

Next came a performance for my forest supervisor, who then invited the regional forester, who next brought me before Chief and Staff. Following that, the show went national, with me and my family hanging on by our fingernails.

When the offer came to move to Grey Towers, Gifford Pinchot's family home, we did a lot of soul searching. Though we didn't have to go, the thought of a new adventure intrigued us. Besides, my wife is a successful author and illustrator and her publishers are all in New York City anyway, just an hour and a half away from where we'd be living—better for her career, too. And there is presently no more exciting and better place for me to work in the Forest Service than Grey Towers.

I'm often asked if the show has been edited or changed over time. The answer is no, the show hasn't changed, I have, both personally and theatrically. I have evolved more into the part.

Although another edit is tempting, the technical construction of the production would make it very time consuming. Besides, a well-known writer once told me, "don't write your next book in the one you're working on now." There are so many sides to Gifford Pinchot that numerous sequels await eagerly in the wings. Perhaps, when demand for this production dwindles (if it ever does), some of those sequels will come to life.

Meanwhile, the demand for the show goes on, non-stop, and all over the country, for all kinds of audiences in all kinds of places. I have performed in everything imaginable—state-of-the-art theatres and auditoriums, circus tents, high school gyms, office buildings, even a cow pasture. My worry now is that the traveling, coordination, setup, and concentration the performance requires may eventually burn me out, something I definitely do not want to happen.

So, here I am, 150 performances later, known to a lot of people and having trouble remembering all their names. And yes, it is an experience—a sometimes-boring, sometimes-incredible journey.

Thomas Jefferson

Although the **Jefferson National Forest's** production of "Tom Takes a Hike," a look at the Jefferson National Forest's history and future, probably won't win a Tony for best play, Jefferson employees who watched the 20-minute production found it quite entertaining. Using period costumes and some creative antics, cast members rehashed the Jefferson's past from the days for forest exploitation to the days of present Forest Service management. They even attempted to shed some light on the future.

Written and directed by University of Georgia student, Mary Hughes Frye, the play parodied Charles Dicken's "A Christmas Carol." Instead of Ebeneezer Scrooge, however, the main character was Thomas Jefferson, portrayed by Forest Supervisor Joy Berg, who traveled through time to the forest's past, present, and future.

Other Historical People

Not just the famous came back! An old-fashioned ranger was seen passing out Centennial information at Boise, Idaho's Les Bois Racetrack, when a planned exhibit had to be scratched because there was too much wind. He was even seen expounding his conservation philosophy from a float in a parade on Michigan's Huron-Manistee National Forest.

Brand inspector Jeff McManus researched and recreated the character of Frank Sparhawk, an early ranger on the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve, for the National Centennial Celebration in Cody, Wyoming (see chapter 2).

Hal Sylvester, the first forest supervisor of the **Wenatchee National Forest** in Washington, appeared at Centennial celebrations at Leavenworth and Chelan, Washington.

Fred Roeder of the **Lincoln National Forest** (New Mexico) discovered a chapter on the life of a German immigrant who served as a ranger. Fred himself has a German accent, so he decided to adopt a new persona for the Centennial—and a "star" was born!

To celebrate the Centennial, Fred Roeder redecorated his office to resemble an early-day ranger's office, with 1920's vintage Forest Service office furniture and books, as well as office equipment, a telephone and a typewriter

from around 1910. A large 46-star flag and old photographs decorated the wall. Fred's office soon became the destination for visitors in the Lincoln National Forest Supervisor's Office. Fred was on hand in his 1906 ranger's uniform, complete with wire-framed glasses and jaunty suspenders, to greet visitors. His wife, Maria, joined the Centennial celebration as the ranger's wife, dressed in a vintage dark calico costume and flower-decorated straw hat. She accompanied Fred to many of his presentations where she sat back in a chair and did her knitting. People loved it!!

During the Lincoln's Centennial Celebration, Fred gave two 1-hour talks each day on the early history of the Lincoln Forest Reserve. He was truly the star of the Southwestern Region's booth at the New Mexico State Fair, attracting swarms of visitors who wanted to shake his hand, share a story, or ask him questions. He was cheered at rodeos, mobbed at malls, and given hugs by people of all ages wherever he appeared in uniform. Fred is still presenting interpretive messages and plans to carry the Forest Service heritage into the future.

With an old-style ranger uniform and ranger diaries from 1912-1914, the **Salmon National Forest** created the "old ranger, R. L. Dryer." The old ranger added color and continuity between many of the Centennial events, often riding his mule, Penny.

The Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area on the **Jefferson National Forest** recreated Wilburn Waters, an actual Grayson Bachelor Mountain Man (1812-1879), for campground and local school programs.

Capturing Our Past

All too often in the rush of today's work, we forget to reflect on the past. The future really rests on what we have done in the past.

—Wayne Kelley, supervisor of
the George Washington National Forest

Unless we work to document and remember it, the past will be lost to us forever! During the Centennial year, many national forests, ranger districts, and research stations had unique projects that helped preserve the past and capture the Centennial spirit!

The Essence of the Centennial

The Centennial activities of two Forest Service units—the Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area in Virginia and the Allegheny National Forest in Pennsylvania—best captured the essence of the Centennial. The Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area's celebration looked to the past and the Allegheny National Forest's to the future.

At the **Mt. Rogers National Recreation Area** (part of the **Jefferson National Forest**), a sense of history and a sense of place both figured heavily in the Centennial celebration. Steeped in history, the Mount Rogers area lends itself well to telling the story of the National Forest System and the Forest Service and their history of good stewardship of the land and resources of the eastern forests.

Many visitors during the Centennial year expressed surprise when they learned, through campground programs, newspaper articles, and other means, that the now beautiful mountains of southwestern Virginia had once been ravaged for their timber and minerals. Their surprise, however, often turned to appreciation of the national forest idea and the Forest Service's role in bringing the land and water back to the near pristine conditions that exist today.

The **Allegheny National Forest** (with the help of TCI Cablevision) had a unique Centennial project that celebrated the opportunities that American's have to renew the land because of the national forest idea. In this project, river otters were reintroduced into the western Pennsylvania mountains. Before Federal natural resource management began, near the turn of the century, the last native otters in northwestern Pennsylvania had disappeared. Several years ago, otters were successfully reintroduced into the Pocono Mountains of eastern Pennsylvania. The success of this project inspired Allegheny wildlife biologists to begin reintroducing the otters to the Clarion River and Tionesta Creek, areas that offered potential habitat and lack of human interference. A Centennial project saw five new otters introduced to Tionesta Creek as well-wishers looked on. In 1992, eight more otters were introduced.

Preserving Stories of Our Past

Some national forests were able to preserve and protect old materials—tapes and old books and reports and make them available in modern media to the public.

The **Klamath National Forest** in California went through its historical film files and videotaped the historical films so that they would have a longer life and could be used in present-day programs for the national forest and area classrooms.

California's **Modoc National Forest** rescued a part of the past and reclaimed it. The *Proceedings of the 1912 District 5 Supervisor's Meeting* offers insights into early history of the California Region. The proceedings had been sitting in an attic for nearly two decades, and its cover and first 25 pages were stained and blotched. Greg Greenway, forest archeologist on the **Mendocino National Forest** had another partial copy of the document with the first 25 pages intact. Voila, a whole fully legible document was born. The Modoc National Forest restored and copied this document. As you read the document's pages, you can enjoy comparing the thoughts and visions of the people present at the 1912 meeting to current Forest Service land management practices.

Minnesota's **Chippewa National Forest** republished history in a different way. Their main Centennial effort was to republish (with the Pinchot family's blessing) the chapter of Gifford Pinchot's *Breaking New Ground* (1947, reprinted 1987. Washington, DC: Island Press) that dealt with the history of the Chippewa National Forest.

Two employees from Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** and the Apache County librarian got together during the Centennial and created a national forest reference section for libraries in southern Apache County. This collection includes current materials on natural resources and historical materials about the Forest Service. A long book list was developed by the folks in the Apache-Sitgreaves Supervisor's Office. A core collection was put together at the library, and materials are added to keep the collection current.

As a communications tool, every one of the Centennial publications has been of great value. The two copies of *100 Years of Federal Forestry* that the Wakulla Ranger District of the **National Forests of Florida** presented to the Wakulla County Library will continue to provide information for many years to students and the general public.

Many units took advantage of the Centennial celebration to interview Forest Service "old-timers" about their Forest Service careers. The capturing of oral histories ranged from a "coffee" with an old ranger at a ranger district or a supervisor's office to the oral history project by Fort Lewis College students at the National Forest Retiree's Reunion in Glenwood Springs, Colorado.

The **Pacific Southwest Region** sponsored an oral history project in cooperation with the University of California Forest's Alumni Association, Sacramento State University Public History Program, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, and Forest Service's **State and Private Forestry.** Interviews of several past and present old-time regional employees were conducted as part of the course requirements for the California Studies Program at Sacramento State University.

As part of a partnership with the Forest Service for the National Forest Centennial, TCI Cablevision of Colorado helped expand an oral history project on Colorado's **Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests** to include the following themes: early history of the forests, contributions of women to the Forest Service on these forests, depression-era activities on the forests, the local communities' views of the Forest Service over time, and the sheep grazing period on the national forests, with special emphasis on Basque and Hispanic herders. The project includes interviews and written and taped documentation to develop an historical library.

The **Siuslaw National Forest's** Waldport Ranger District interviewed former rangers and forest workers for its oral history program.

Retirees from Milwaukee, Wisconsin, enjoyed a "Centennial coffee" with Bill Shands of the Pinchot Institute for Conservation Studies and author of the book

The Lands Nobody Wanted (Shands, William E., and Robert G. Healy. 1977. Washington, DC: The Conservation Foundation). Bill listened with interest as retirees shared their views on change in the **Eastern Region** over the years. He used the information to write a paper that was presented at the National Forest History and Interpretation Workshop in Missoula, Montana.

Civilian Conservation Corps alumni from California's **Six Rivers National Forest** shared their experiences individually on videotape, creating a permanent record of their reunion.

The Rexford Ranger District of Montana's **Kootenai National Forest** celebrated the Centennial by focusing on senior citizens and retired Forest Service employees in the area. Their tales of fire lookouts, characters from years gone by, historic cabins, and early days working in the woods were published in the local weekly newspaper and sparked much local interest.

During Eureka Rendezvous Days in Montana, the **Kootenai National Forest** held an open house at the old Forest Service cabin in the Eureka Historical Village. The cabin, relics, stories, and pictures brought back many memories for all who visited. These stories were compiled into an historical booklet for the files at the Eureka Ranger District.

The **National Forests and Grasslands in Texas** enlisted a pair of oral history experts to record the reminiscences of Civilian Conservation Corps workers who helped establish the agency in the Lone Star State. Dr. Bobby Johnson, a history professor at Stephen F. Austin State University, and Ada Morehead-Holland, prizewinning author of several books based on previous interviews, talked with nine CCC workers and two of their teachers during their annual reunion October 12 at the **Davy Crockett National Forest's** Ratcliff Recreation Area. The CCC alumni told of building the very pavilion in which the reunion took place and of planting trees and clearing land to establish the 450-acre recreation area in 1936. Their camp, which was staffed by Forest Service and Army personnel, was also located on the site.

Several national forests wrote, rewrote, or updated their histories: the **Nez Perce National Forest,** Idaho; Reserve Ranger District, **Gila National Forest,** New Mexico; the **Angeles, Inyo,** and **Klamath National Forests,** California; and the **George Washington National Forest,** Virginia.

INTercom, the newsletter of the **Intermountain Research Station** in Ogden, Utah, devoted several issues to profiles of historic researchers. The **Southern Research Station** published its own "Beginnings" newsletter to present its history.

As part of a challenge-cost share project with the Big Santa Anita Historical Society, California's **Angeles National Forest** produced a publication to tell the story of the National Forest Centennial and the history of the Angeles National Forest. It is also working with past Angeles employees to pull together historial papers for publication.

The **Modoc National Forest's** Centennial Coordinator Lex Palmer wrote a Modoc National Forest mini-history for the Modoc County Historical Society.

Some people even published stories of their own lives and Forest Service careers. Archie Murchie spent thousands of hours in the saddle, on snowshoes, fighting forest fires, or otherwise contending with the forces of nature. This veteran Forest Service ranger who served in Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, and Nevada, told his story in *The Free Life of a Ranger: Archie Murchie in the U.S. Forest Service, 1929-1965.* Described here in dramatic detail are the Hells Canyon fire; mustang hunts on the old Nevada National Forest; life among the tie hacks (they maintained and replaced railroad ties) on the **Wasatch National Forest;** harrowing expeditions on snowshoes and with pack animals; and numerous other experiences that were once almost routine in the life of forest rangers.

Displaying Our Past in Museums

It's important to keep history alive, especially in these changing times. The past adds value to the present and the future.

—John Butrielle, retired regional forester, Pacific Northwest Region

When we say "capturing our past," museums come to mind. At least four museums were born or reborn during the Centennial.

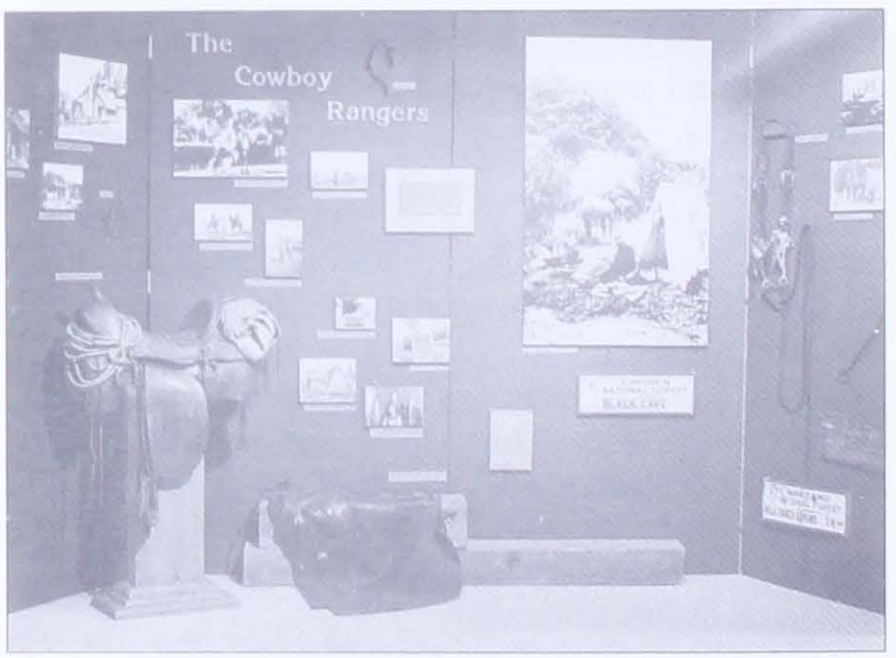
The small town of Harrietta, Michigan (population 157), and the Cadillac Ranger District of the **Huron-Manistee National Forest** developed the Centennial Museum at the Harrietta Guard Station to celebrate both the National Forest Centennial and Harrietta's own centennial. Visitors to the historic Harrietta Guard Station could see old logging tools and pictures of early logging camps and tree cutting as well as antique items contributed by residents of the town, including a carriage and a sleigh. CCC alumni, who hosted a section on the Civilian Conservation Corps, shared stories and answered questions about their part in the reforestation of the national forests. The museum also presented videos on logging history, the Centennial, and the history of the town.

What started as an idea to display various Forest decals mushroomed into a full-scale project—the **Pacific Northwest Region's** Memorabilia Museum. Display cases in the Regional Office are filled with Forest Service memorabilia dating back as far as 1908. The most eye-catching piece is a stuffed Smokey Bear toy dating back to 1950. The museum is a unique effort to capture Forest Service and associated memorabilia before they disappear.

The **Southwestern Region's** museum, established almost 30 years ago at the Continental Divide Training Center in New Mexico, was reborn in Prescott, Arizona. After years of being stored unused and unseen, the region's artifacts and archival materials were moved from commercial storage to a Forest Service-leased building, making it possible to clean, organize, inventory, and catalog the collection of nearly 2,000 items.

In 1991, a small portion of the collection was assembled into a traveling exhibit for the region's Centennial celebration and was taken to the National Forest Service Reunion in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. With this beginning, as soon as possible, "mini-exhibits" of the Southwestern Region's Forest Service history will be constructed and circulated upon request. These exhibits will be small to make transportation convenient and allow them to be used in offices, where space is at a premium.

The largest Centennial event of the **Tonto National Forest** in Arizona was the opening of the Gila County Historical Society's "Museum of the Forest." Centennial activities included the Regional Centennial Exhibit (on loan from the Sharlott Hall Museum), a CCC exhibit, the donation and rededication of the original Mt. Ord Fire Tower to the City of Payson for permanent display, and the dedication of a monument to all firefighters who died fighting fires in Gila County since the 1940's.



Cowboy rangers Southwestern Region Centennial Exhibit on loan from Sharlot Hall Museum.

The Centennial gave folks on the **Lincoln National Forest** a vision of a visitor center/museum that they are taking steps to make a reality. The Lincoln National Forest had no special place to keep all its excellent history resources and materials. A CCC building of native stone at a beautiful wooded site on the forest's Mayhill Ranger District will house Centennial posters, photos, displays information, and articles. To generate a feeling of ownership by Forest Service employees, this project will be made the focus of several employee work-days.

In addition to the opening of these new museums and displays, several old museums had their existing displays refurbished during the Centennial. Many of these activities involved Forest Service employees and retirees. Forest Service retirees donated or loaned materials to create an exhibit of historical artifacts and documents at the Plumas County Museum in Quincy, California. Louis Barratt's 1905-09 forest supervisor's uniform was an popular feature.

As a Centennial project, the **Deerlodge National Forest** began work on revitalizing the Forest Service cabin on display at the World Museum of Mining in Butte, Montana. (The cabin is part of the "restored" mining camp of "Hell Roarin' Gulch.") A display at the same museum is planned to illustrate the parallel growth of the Forest Service and the mining industry in the Butte area.

The Denver Museum of Natural History and the **Pawnee National Grassland** revamped and refurbished the 1930's era exhibit on the short-grass prairie at the museum for the 1990's. The Forest Service participated in opening ceremonies and furnished naturalists for the display. This was the only official Centennial activity by one of the national grasslands.

Displaying Our History in Exhibits

Many exhibits on many different subjects celebrated the Centennial. Some of these exhibits were big, museum-quality displays; others of them were home-made and personal. Both kinds were very important.

More than 400 people attended "100 Years in Engineering on the National Forests" at the **Northern Region's** office in Missoula, Montana. Exhibits and demonstrations focusing on the historical aspects of engineering covered the entire range of engineering activity: roads and bridges, dams and hydraulics, aerial photography, photogrammetry, cadastral surveying, cartography, architecture, environmental engineering, computer applications, geotechnical engineering, and more.

In honor of the Centennial of the National Forests, an exhibit that paid tribute to a century of conservation, focusing particularly on wildfire suppression in southeastern Ohio, was built by the **Wayne-Hoosier National Forest** toured museums in southeastern Ohio. An original fire cache of fire tools and equipment was the center of the exhibit. The display also included an alidade used in a local fire tower and a haze meter to describe how lookouts once spotted and located wildfires. Public response was phenomenal and the museums were pleased to have the exhibit.

There are several other large exhibits—the Southwestern Region's exhibit at Prescott and the Buffalo Bill Historical Society's exhibit—that were an important part of the Centennial Celebration, but these are described in chapter 2).

Exhibits of Historic Photography

Old photographs are always fascinating—glimpses of the past and the people. It's especially exciting if the photographs are of someone we know about or the place where we live. There were several exciting then-and-now photography exhibits, in which areas that were photographed in the old days were the subject of new photographs, allowing viewers to see the effects of time on the local landscape. Other exhibits and books used old photographs to help explain the past.

Folks on the **Bighorn National Forest** in Wyoming wanted to see how their area had changed over the years, so they came up with the idea of the "Bighorn Old and New Pair Photo Contest." Anyone with an old photograph taken on the Bighorn National Forest was asked to return to the original spot and retake the picture in 1991. Photographs were judged in two categories, both for their historic and artistic merits.

The same idea was used for a display on the Oregon's Mapleton Ranger District on the **Siuslaw National Forest**. The district displayed one of the twelve original Osburne cameras and two of the original sets of panoramic photos taken from local peaks in 1934. In 1991, these panoramas were retaken by the regional Osburne expert from nearly the same points. Visitors to this exhibit comparing old and new photograph sets can see how the landscape has changed over the past 60 years.

On somewhat the same theme, the **Klamath National Forest** collected photographs taken from their various fire lookouts during the 1930's, duplicated them with present-day photography, and mounted them as part of an exhibit to show changes of the Klamath's landscape over the past 50 years.

The **Lassen National Forest** developed the "Birth of Conservation" exhibit featuring three pioneers—Gifford Pinchot (of course), John Muir, and George Perkins Marsh—and three watershed events—the Peshtigo Fire, the Hetch-Hetchy Dam, and the firing of Gifford Pinchot.

The **Salmon National Forest** and the Salmon Arts Council in Salmon, Idaho presented a series of programs entitled "Lemhi Reflections—100 Years of Conservation." One program featured Terry Magoon and Michael Crosby, who researched the national, State, and local implications and reactions to designation of the first forest reserves in 1891 for the 1991 *Patchwork* published by Salmon River High School. Another featured news about the forest reserves from the county's two competing weekly newspapers in 1910.

The **Humboldt National Forest** in Nevada, with contributions from outside partners, prepared a photograph exhibit "Historical Photos on the Humboldt." The 26 black and white photographs showed a range of early uses and activities on the national forests: early grazing and mining scenes, work by CCC crews, packstrings in the boom town of Jarbidge, and a Sunday picnic in Bird Creek Campground in 1938. One scene inside the Gold Creek Ranger District office clearly shows the dress of our early employees. One fellow is reading an issue of *Colliers Magazine* perhaps as he waits out a spring storm, as the calendar behind them displays the month March 1913.

The exhibit was displayed in the historic mining town of Jarbidge, at the Humboldt County Library in Winnemucca, the Northeastern Nevada Museum in Elko, and at Humboldt National Forest's headquarters. After the exhibit was disbanded, the photographs were divided among the Humboldt's ranger districts and displayed, ready to be reassembled, if needed, in the future.

The Idaho State University Library and the **Caribou National Forest** created a display with old forest maps, books and equipment in the entrance of the ISU library during the month of June 1991.

Historic photographs were in great demand for use in Forest Service publications. For example, Nevada's **Humboldt National Forest** illustrated its 5-year forest plan update with historical photos. The Washington Office's *Report of the Forest Service* for fiscal year 1991 was published with a Centennial theme by including dozens of historical photographs.

The faded pictograph, the sun-bleached wagon wheel, the abandoned fire lookout; folks could look back and envision Central Oregon during the old days as they viewed "Legacies: A Celebration of Central Oregon's Past," at the shopping mall in Bend from May 29 to June 2, 1991. The **Ochoco and Deschutes National Forests**, the Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, the High Desert Museum, and several private corporations developed a partnership to create this exhibit, which included 24 displays on Central Oregon pioneer history and Indian tradition. National Forest Centennial materials, interactive exhibits, and demonstrations focused on the region's heritage. The 5,000 participants could follow settlers along "central Oregon's wagon roads;" imagine the sharp edge of the axe and scream of the "skycrane" as they traced logging history from "hand axes to helicopters;" shopped at "the ancient supermarket;" and scouted patiently with "silent sentinels of summer" as they watched for fires on the horizon.

The historic Interrorem Guard Station, the oldest standing building on Washington State's **Olympic National Forest,** was the focal point of an exhibit on the Hood Canal Ranger District. Emery Finch, a Hoodsport settler and Forest Service employee, built and occupied the peeled-log structure in 1907 as an administrative site for the forest reserve. Visitors to the Interrorem Guard Station during summer of 1991 could enjoy Finch's photographs of the station's construction.

Perhaps one of the most interesting historical exhibits was the one about John Weeks (the sponsor of the Weeks Act) at the **Centennial Reunion**. Weeks built a coalition of individual states and congressional representatives to protect the forest resources of the Eastern States. In 1911, Weeks and his coalition were successful in getting the Weeks Act passed to authorize the acquisition of private lands for national forests. Weeks' immediate objective was to protect the forests of his native New Hampshire—and the **White Mountain National Forest** was born. The concept quickly spread to other states and by the end of the 1930's nearly 50 national forests were established under the act's authority. At first the emphasis was protection of streamflows. In 1924, however, with the enactment of the Clark-McNary Bill, production of timber became a reason for acquiring lands.

Reliving History

Many national forest staffs had fun with old-time activities, getting a feel for the past by doing things the old-fashioned way. The Cradle of Forestry on the Pisgah National Forest had a big public event, but many forests had smaller, localized events.

The **Umatilla National Forest** in Oregon sponsored a special historical activity for volunteers to learn old-time forestry skills. They burned out logs to create watering troughs in the Wenaha-Tucannon Wilderness and used other primitive methods to provide accessible water for wilderness users, both animal and human!

Skits highlighting historical characters whose names are part of the districts landscapes were featured at family meetings of the **Sawtooth National Forest** in Idaho. It was great fun and brought the hams out of the woodwork. The Unity Ranger District of the **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest** in Oregon had a Centennial potluck, where participants dressed in period clothes and ate potluck goodies that might have been popular 100 years ago! The **Stanislaus National Forest** celebrated its past at a Centennial picnic, which featured the theme "Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow" in photographs, clothing, and memorabilia. The **Kootenai National Forest** also "celebrated its past" with a Centennial potluck with period clothes and food. . . then at the end of the Centennial year had a "future potluck."

Restoring Our History

Many national forests put some of their Centennial energies into preserving and restoring artifacts and old buildings. Visitors now and in the future will be able to understand and appreciate some more of their past because of these efforts.

Marian Jacklin, archeologist on the **Dixie National Forest** in Utah, wanted to do a Centennial project that would show the public a link between the past and conservation. During a visit to the Iron Mission State Park

in Cedar City, Utah, Jacklin found an old wagon sitting in the yard awaiting money for restoration. Ken Holford, the museums' curator, and Roy Birrell, Director of the Southeast Region of the Utah Division of State Parks and Recreation, agreed to loan the 1890 Brewster spring box wagon to the Forest Service for restoration and use. The wagon was taken to the Dixie National Forest's shop where it was taken apart, cleaned, and repaired. Teasdale District Ranger Marv Turner, a longtime rodeo chariot racer, trained two of the Dixie's horses, too old for heavy trail work, to pull the wagon for parades. "This project," according to Jacklin, "has been a labor of love and will represent, for at least another hundred years, the commitment of the Dixie National Forest to preserving significant items of history and keeping alive the traditions of our agency."

New Mexico's **Gila National Forest** also restored a wagon, this one a waterwagon built in the late 1920's to be used to water roads as it was pulled behind a bulldozer. Later it was used to hold the water supply of some of the remote ranger stations on the Forest and probably saw its last use in the 1950's. In 1991, Gila employees found it deteriorating in a ranger station's "boneyard" and brought it to Silver City. Workers dismantled the wagon, then sandblasted and painted it. The wagon was converted so that it could be pulled by mules and it was entered in the New Mexico State Fair Parade.

The restoration of logging "big wheels" is an ongoing Centennial project of Arizona's **Coconino National Forest** and its partners, Stone Forest Products and Kaibab Renewable Resources. The 14-foot-tall horse-pulled big wheel was used for skidding logs during the late 1800's and early 1900's.

The Groveland Ranger District of the **Stanislaus National Forest** restored an old map case found in its boneyard as a Centennial project. The restored case will hold Centennial and Smokey posters.

Former CCC enrollees left a valuable structural heritage on the **Six Rivers National Forest**—ranger stations, fire guard stations, lookouts, bridges, and trails—all constructed about 60 years ago. Centennial celebrations on all the ranger districts featured slides of the featuring the Six Rivers' CCC heritage. In addition, employees and volunteers restored Camp Six Lookout, built by the CCC in 1935.

Folks on the Council Ranger District of the **Payette National Forest** in Idaho restored the original Council District Office and transformed it into a visitors' center in hopes of bringing additional commerce to their community's economy, which is heavily dependent on timber. They modified the building for full accessibility, repainted, and created museum rooms focusing on the Forest Service and the Idaho Fish and Game Commission. The Forest Service room highlights the life of J. B. Lafferty, the first forest supervisor, who left a wonderful account of his life as a ranger.

Restorations of other historical structures were dedicated, including the historic Bull Run Guard Station on the **Kootenai National Forest** in Montana and the ranger's cabin at the Red River Ranger Station on the **Nez Perce National Forest** in Idaho. The historic 1910 Jacob Lake Ranger Station was restored and refurnished by the **Kaibab National Forest**. There were many steps and lots of hard work before the Ross Cabin on on California's **Sierra National Forest** could be dedicated. The donated cabin was moved from private to public land, the Forest Service offered a class in log cabin stabilization, and the cabin was restored. Dedicating the cabin was the first step in developing an interpretive site and two nature trails that will portray the life of early settlers and the Mono Indian culture.

Remembering Our Past With Dedications

Dedications and rededications of historical structures and landmarks were a good way to celebrate the Centennial. In rededicating things we were able to rededicate ourselves to the ideals of the Centennial. The rededication of the Theodore Roosevelt Monument at Marias Pass, Montana, was a gala national event.

On Arizona's **Coconino National Forest,** a partnership between the Boy Scouts, an historical interest group in Utah, and the Forest Service resulted in the dedication of a sign and pullout for the Palatkwapi Trail. The trail was a trade route first by the Anasazi Indians, later by the Spaniards, and in more recent times by Mormon pioneers. The partners in this project expect to continue exploring and interpreting this historic trail.

A modern idea celebrated an historic trail on the **Routt National Forest** in Colorado by dedicating the Flat Tops Trail Scenic Byway. This byway takes visitors along the original trail first used by the Ute Indians, then by trappers and cattle and sheep drives and shows the visitor the evolution of conservation and preservation. The dedication included a traditional Ute blessing given by a member of the tribal council.

On Idaho's **Clearwater National Forest**, in the very spot where Chief Joseph and three other Nez Perce chiefs camped with their people during their 1877 flight from their homeland to seek peace to the east, the Nee-Me-Poo trail was dedicated on July 19, 1991. Back in 1877, 750 non-treaty Nez Perce defended their lives in some 20 battles and skirmishes against several thousand soldiers, civilian volunteers, and Indians of other tribes. Under the leadership of Chief Joseph, they covered over 1,100 miles before they surrendered. The 1991 dedication on the Clearwater National Forest's Powell Ranger District made history, too. Descendants of those Nez Perce separated because of differences 114 years ago reunited to honor those who had fled and those who had died in the Nez Perce War of 1877.

The Thunder Mountain Historic Trail was dedicated by the Salmon Ranger District of the **Salmon National Forest** in Idaho and the Lemhi Historical Society. The district located, cleared, and marked a section of the trail,

which was used for hauling supplies from Salmon to mines in the Thunder Mountain mining district.

The **Coconino National Forest** in Arizona dedicated a trail between three historic cabins: the cabin Gifford Pinchot first used when he came to the Mogollon Rim Country; the General Springs cabin, which served as a way station between Fort Apache and Fort Verde and later as a part of the earliest fire guard network in this remote area; and the Buck Springs Cabin, which was built for rangers who patrolled on horseback. The Cabin Loop Trail is the link between the earliest fire guard cabin network in the Mogollon Rim country and has its roots in the beginning of the Forest Service era in that country.

The two-day dedication of the Lochsa River Historic Trail on Idaho's **Clearwater National Forest** was one where visitors could be either spectators or participants. During the living history day, visitors tried their hands at crosscut sawing and crosscut saw sharpening, whip sawing, shake-splitting, loading mules, horse logging, horseshoeing, quilting, and spinning as they listened to old-time country music. The second day included the initiation of the refurbished Lochsa River Historic Trail with a ride, bike, and hike event.

Local community organizations participated in the rededication and reconsecration of Roosevelt Cemetery on the Tonto Basin Ranger District of Arizona's **Tonto National Forest.** The community celebrated the rebirth of a commitment to the protection and preservation of fragile cultural resources on national forest lands. Descendants of settlers buried in the cemetery attended work sessions, tours, and donated time, energy, family photographs, and oral histories to the efforts. Interpreters on the Tonto Basin Ranger District produced a brochure of the site and began giving weekly tours. Trail crews built fence, improved access, and constructed a trail among headstones. Boy Scouts planted trees and improved the day-use area adjacent to the trailhead. Bob Yusten, a stone mason who honed his skills stabilizing ancient cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde and Robert Vernetti of the district recreation staff constructed an outstanding monument to honor those buried on the quiet hillside above Roosevelt Lake.

About 300 citizens, elected officials, and Forest Service retirees attended the dedication of the historic Fish Lake Remount Station. Fish Lake, located on the McKenzie District of the **Willamette National Forest** in Oregon, was an important way stop on the old Santiam Wagon Road in the late 1800's. It later became the official summer headquarters for the former Santiam National Forest, and in the 1930's was the location of a CCC camp. Today, Fish Lake Remount Depot houses Forest Service employees and pack animals on duty in adjacent wilderness areas. Activities at the dedication included flintknapping and packing demonstrations, field surveys of

Historical lookout

the historic structures at Fish Lake, a tall tales contest, exhibits, interpretive walks, and a tour of Sand Mountain Lookout.

Several historical lookout towers (or their replacements) were dedicated during the Centennial. The original Devil's Head Lookout on the **Pike National Forest** in Colorado was a natural promontory that was often used by local residents for spotting smoke. A lookout tower built in 1907 was one of the original seven lookout stations planned to span the front range of the Rockies from New Mexico to Wyoming. In 1951, the old tower was dismantled and a new one constructed. The trail, stairway, and cabin were also rebuilt. The tower and cabin are still in use today, and the lookout is on the National Register of Historic Lookouts.

One hundred people gathered at the base of the Deadman Lookout Tower on the **Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests** near Red Finger Lakes, Colorado to celebrate the addition of Deadman Tower, another front-range lookout, to the National Register of Historic Lookouts. The Deadman Tower is a 54-foot metal tower built in 1964 to replace the original log structure. The dedication honored Berneice George, who worked on the lookout for 17 summers, and recognized Robert Sullivan, a former district ranger who coordinates the Deadman Volunteer Lookouts.

The **Klamath National Forest** in California honored two women who were fire lookouts, past and present, by dedicating an overlook and an interpretive trail in their names during the Forest Service Centennial. Nancy Naomi Culbertson, a recently retired lookout, served on the Eddy Gulch Lookout. For 31 years, she was the only communications link and lifeline out of the Salmon River communities of Cecilville, Sawyer's Bar, and Forks of the Salmon. These communities and the Forest Service, in appreciation of Nancy Culbertson's service, dedicated the Eddy Gulch Overlook site to her. A nearby interpretive trail was dedicated to Hallie Daggett, first female lookout on the Klamath National Forest and probably in the entire National Forest System.

A Centennial dedication in South Dakota recognized one of the 20 Civilian Conservation Corps camps located in the Black Hills during the 1930's and early 1940's. A stone monument, once located at the CCC's Camp Pactola, which had been submerged in Pactola Reservoir for almost 50 years, was recovered and rededicated at its new home at the Pactola Visitor Center. The monument was recovered when the lake fell to record low levels in 1990. This dedication was part of a project by CCC alumni, the **Black Hills National Forest,** and the South Dakota Department of Transportation that will recognize CCC camp locations in the Black Hills during the next few years.

There were also railroad-related dedications: The **Grand Canyon Historic Railway** in Arizona was dedicated in a special ceremony that commemorated not only the Centennial of the National Forests but the 75th Anniversary of the National Park Service, and the 90th

90th Anniversary of the Grand Canyon Railroad in Arizona.

Anniversary of the Grand Canyon Railway. Centennial information was provided throughout the year to hundreds of train riders.

A former railroad grade complete with trestles and deep cuts was turned into a mountain bike, horse, and hiking trail on the **Pike and San Isabel National Forests** in Colorado with the partnership of the local Bureau of Land Management district and the city of Buena Vista. The dedication commemorated both the National Forest Centennial and the history of the railroad.

In 1989, the State of South Dakota obtained Burlington Northern's interests in their right-of-way from Deadwood to Edgemont, South Dakota, through a series of donations from the railroad and a purchase assisted by the Black Hills Rails to Trails Association. The first segment of the planned **Black Hills Burlington Northern Heritage Trail** was dedicated on September 28, 1991, at Kirk Trailhead near Lead, South Dakota. The 6-mile Rails to Trails demonstration trail is open to hiking, mountain biking, cross country skiing, and horseback riding, with a 4-month snowmobile season on parts of the trail. The partners in this project are the **Black Hills National Forest,** South Dakota Department of Game, Fish and parks, National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, Homestake Mining Company, Black Hills Rails to Trails Association, and the South Dakota National Guard.

The 1906 Forest Service Uniform*

If our photo records of the Centennial are any indication, the replica of the 1906 Forest Service uniform was the most popular Centennial item. The Western Heritage Company, the **Salmon National Forest,** the **Bridger-Teton National Forest,** and the **National Forests of Texas** worked to make these uniforms available with replicas of the original large shield badges.

During the Centennial, this original uniform was seen at campgrounds, parades, rodeos, fairs, dedications, and even in living history enactments. The celebration of the uniform culminated in the Forest Service Uniform Fashion

Show at the Centennial Reunion in Glenwood Springs, Colorado. The nostalgic presentation displayed the full evolution of the uniform from 1906 to the present day to an appreciative audience of old-time Forest Service folks who remembered wearing most of the uniforms!

It all started when Gifford Pinchot was impressed in 1903 by the efforts of the U.S. Geological Survey to have its men wear standardized clothing. Pinchot made the

Historic Forest Service Women's uniform.

And you thought today's uniforms were unstylish!

suggestion to his top aides that the Bureau of Forestry might adopt an official uniform, and 2 years later, when the Bureau became the Forest Service and assumed responsibility for the national forests (then called forest reserves), Pinchot appointed a committee to select a uniform. The agency solicited informal bids in September 1905 and accepted one in the fall of 1906. The agency has had a uniform ever since.

The first official Forest Service uniform was adopted in late 1906 for voluntary wear. It was made of greenish-brown worsted wool. The military-style jacket, patterned after Army officers' coats, had a low stand-up collar that could be turned down, no lapels, four outside pockets with flaps and small bronze buttons, and five large bronze buttons down the front.

The coat collar could be worn closed and turned up, turned down, or left unbuttoned and open. Worn with the uniform from the very beginning was a large badge that measured 2½ inches long by 2 inches wide. This same large badge was used until 1915, when it was reduced to the size of the present badge, 1⅝ inches by 1½ inches. The first hat was the same as the Army campaign hat—light colored felt with a wide, flat, stiff brim.

There was a choice of trousers or riding breeches, both of worsted wool. The shirt was gray flannel, like the Army's olive drab pullover and had a four button opening about a third of the way down the front. The overcoat was double-breasted and ankle length. A wool waterproof

reefer with heavy lining was optional. Of all the components, footwear and hats showed the greatest variety.

The 1906 uniform was used until 1909, when it was changed by removing the two breast pockets from the coat and offering an optional business sack coat version that became more popular than the military style. The 1909 uniforms remained the official style until 1922. From that time on, the uniform has gone through many transitions in colors, styles, and combinations of components.

Old rangers in period costume added color to Centennial celebrations throughout the country, and a big part of the old-style uniforms was the large authentic badge. The **Salmon National Forest** coordinated the casting of 200 badges as its contribution to the 1991 Centennial. The casting pattern was the original badge "number one," worn by Ranger E.T. Allen, which was loaned by Chief Dale Robertson to Forest Supervisor John Burns for this project. The famous "pine tree badge" was created by Allen and William C. Hodge, Jr., in 1905 and has been the symbol of the Forest Service and the National Forest System ever since. The **Bridger-Teton,** the **Shoshone,** the **Targhee,** and the **Toiyabe National Forests** also participated in the project, and expertise and facilities for the casting were provided by the Western Heritage Company.

*Most of the information contained in this article was gathered by Frank J. Harmon, who retired from the Forest Service's Washington Office History Unit several years ago.

Centennial Poem—"A Forest Prayer"

William Puckett, who wrote this poem for the Centennial, recently assumed his first permanent position with the Forest Service on the Shoshone National Forest. He captures the depth of the commitment so many of us felt when we signed on to help manage the National Forest System. The poem also reveals the special place in our hearts where we keep the images of our purpose and the esteem we have for those who used the forests before us.

Forest Prayer

In Commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the National Forest System

A church
path but one to God
we know where others lie,
in chapels of the forests,
in cathedrals of the sky.

Streams rejoice
and tempests praise
in ancient sacred hymn,
as blessings gather soft in cloud
and communion rains begin.

Come rainbows,
painted skies,
spelled glass above our lands,
proof of all life gently held
in Nature's holy hands.

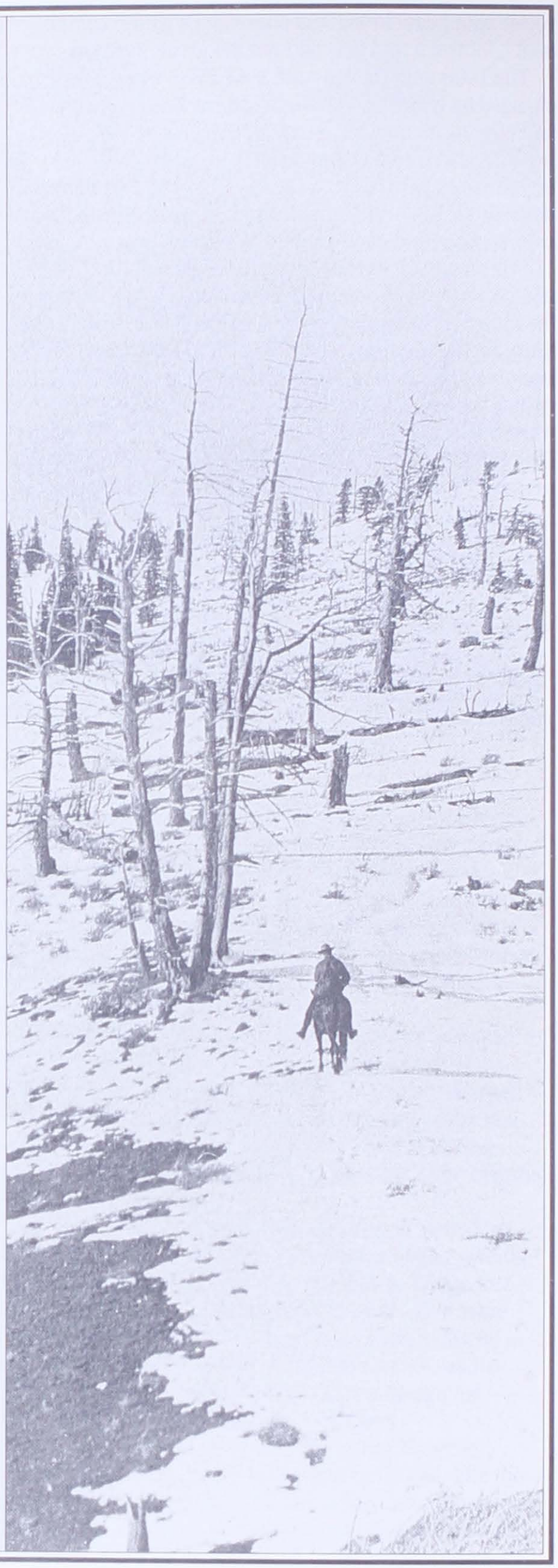
Seasons change
but not the call
from mountain, canyon, glade,
to hold true the Service creed
and promise solemn made.

Help us remember,
those who've passed
whether friend or those unknown
for we trace their footsteps
in the forests when we roam.

Protect us
when the demons dance
with flames reaching tall.
When other hearts grow faint
help us stand to give our all.

Guide us
as we willing toil
then lead us home at last
when forest trails have ended
and duties have all passed.

by Touches Deer (William Puckett)
Centennial Coordinator
Targhee National Forest



CHAPTER 2

Celebrating an American Legacy

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The Present: Celebration!

Our Centennial celebration reminded us of the precious legacy that we have inherited—our Earth and all its inhabitants—and the responsibility each of us has to insure the successful future of our Earth. This celebration focused public attention on conservation of natural resources. We had a chance to reflect on the contribution of the national forests and grasslands to the strength of the Nation. The Centennial made us all aware that the American character is, in no small way, shaped by the riches of the national forests and grasslands. As we approach the 21st century, the Centennial reminds us that the future of our forests and grasslands is closely linked to our national identity.

National Events

Several national events served as the core of the National Forest System Centennial celebration. These included participation in the Rose Bowl Parade, the rededication of the Nation's first forest reserve in Cody, Wyoming, with all its festivities; several dedications, including the National Firefighters Memorial and Marias Pass; the National Poster Art Competition; and the National Stamp Contest. The events are listed in the order they happened throughout the year.

Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California—January 1, 1991

by Kimberly Mitchell, special projects assistant, Northern Region, Missoula, Montana

Smok-ey! Smok-ey! Smok-ey! Only YOU can prevent forest fires! Happy New Year, Forest Service! Glad you're here! Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute! Way to go, Forest Service!

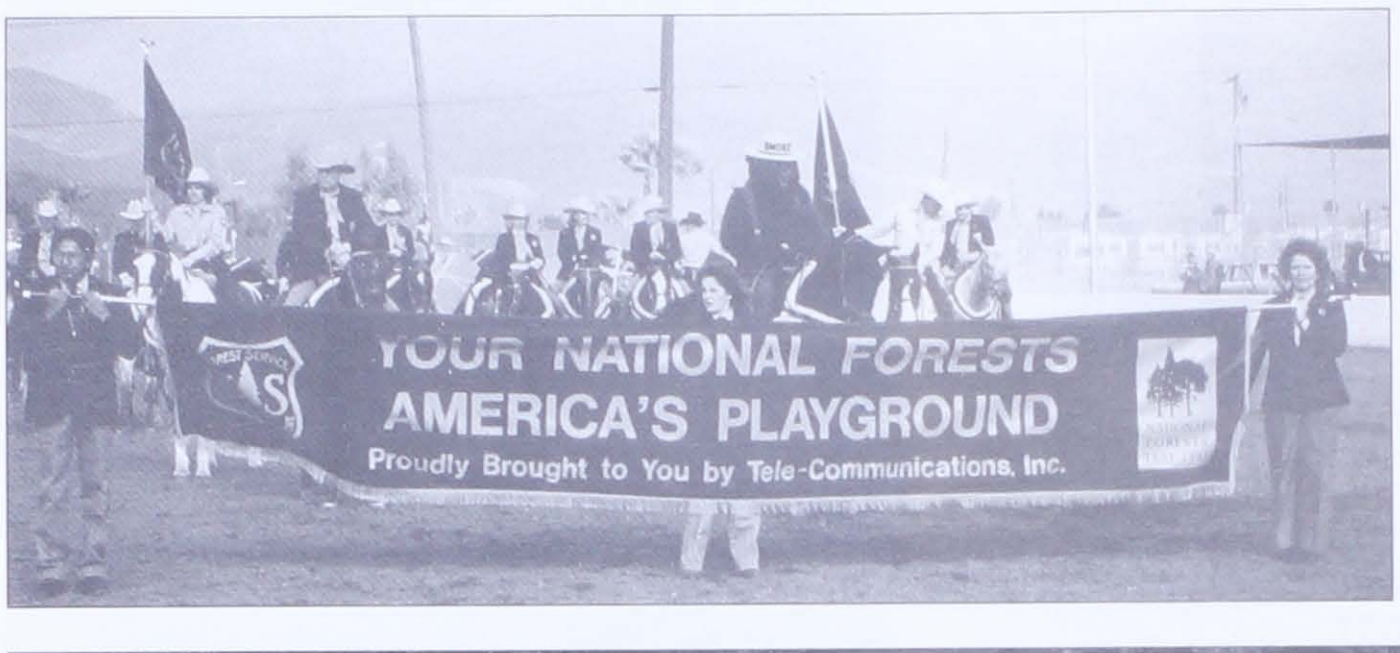
What a kickoff for the National Forest Centennial! A sea of people waving hands, a cheering roar of thousands of voices, the thunderous clapping on hundreds of hands, smiling faces, blowing horns, TV cameras, the throbbing drum beats of the bands, and the Forest Service banner proudly snapping in the breeze—these were the sights and sounds of the Tournament of Roses Parade in Pasadena, California. The **Northern Region** took the lead in planning and coordinating Forest Service participation.

Because equestrian units are among the most popular traditions of the parade, the Northern Region chose the famous **Ninemile Mule Pack Team**, along with 20 horse riders, to represent the agency. According to the parade officials, our unit was one of the largest (if not *the* largest) equestrian units to ever enter the Rose Parade.

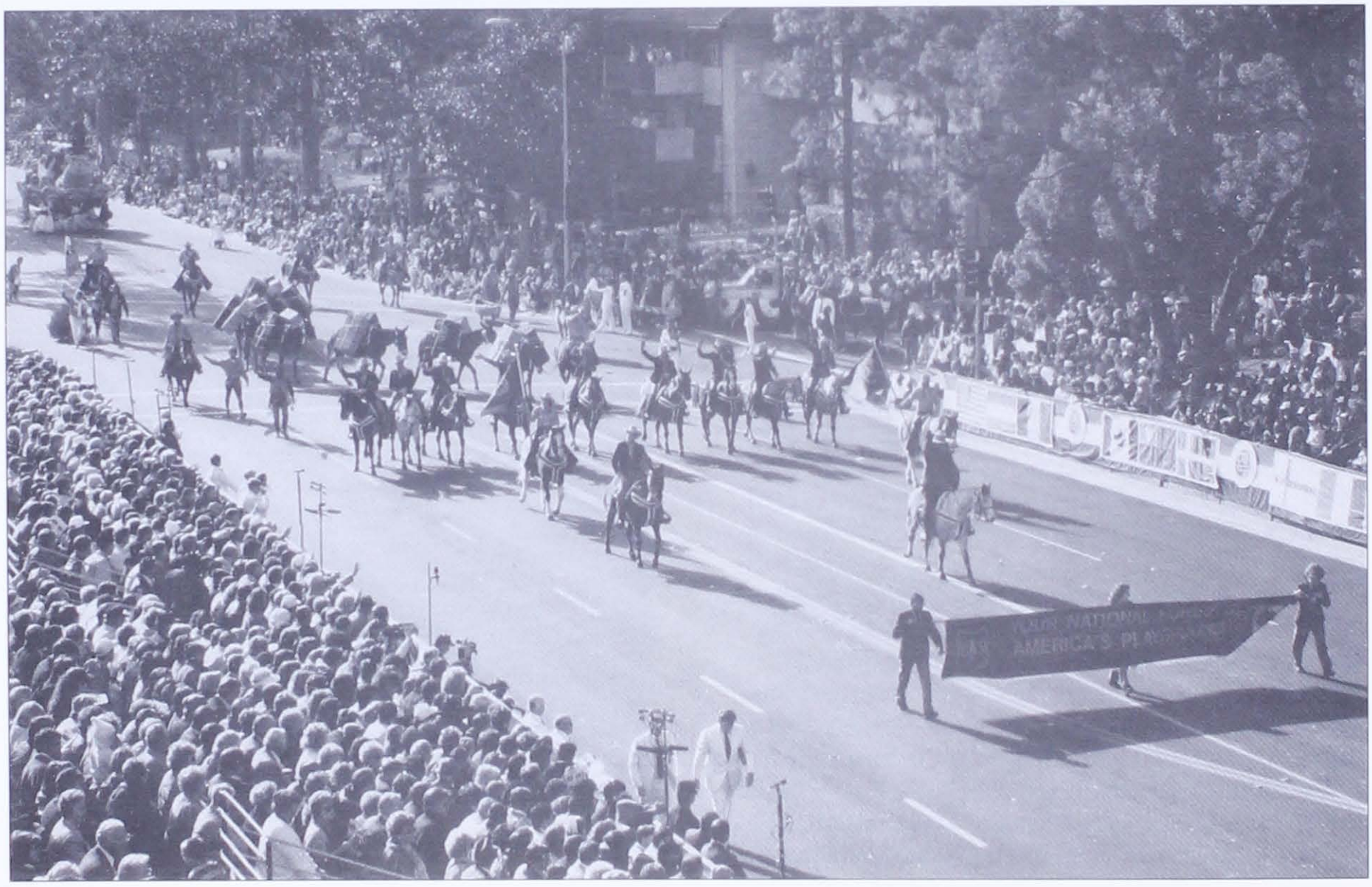
The theme of the parade was "Fun 'n' Games." Our unit was lead by a banner with the motto "Your National Forests, America's Playground" to symbolize the wide variety of

Northern Region Rose Bowl Flagbearers

Centennial Pack train getting ready for parade.



The Rose Parade Banner



Largest equestrian entry ever in a Rose Bowl parade.

Unloading mules and packs for parade.

Resting up for the big day.

recreational opportunities in the national forests. Behind the main banner rode two people carrying Forest Service banners, followed by a line of the nine regional foresters (or their representatives) on horseback.

Immediately behind them was the Ninemile Mule Pack Team, flanked on either side by a representative angler, a mountain climber, a family cutting a Christmas tree, two canoers, a skier, and a backpacker. Banner carriers wore Forest Service field uniforms and black leather chaps; the regional foresters wore dress uniforms with blazers. Green and gold canvas stenciled with Forest Service shields and covered with roses covered the mule's packs. The horses wore green and white saddle pads with matching breast collars, and green and yellow lapaderos with the Forest Service logo.

Close to a million curbside spectators and more than 400 million television viewers watched the parade on New Year's Day. The curbside spectators gave a very enthusiastic welcome with cheering, chanting, clapping, and cards that rated us as a "10." Press coverage included four interviews with major TV networks and numerous newspaper articles, and video sessions with Telecommunications, Inc.

Two days before the parade, the Forest Service hosted an open house at the Pamona Fairgrounds. The public could watch dress rehearsals and demonstrations of mule packing, visit displays from the Ninemile Wildland Training Center and on fire prevention, and meet the mules one-on-one.

Other Forest Service units contributed to the Ninemile Packstring appearing in the Rose Parade. The Moose Creek Ranger District of the **Nez Perce National Forest** raised $1,500 through a creative donation system for the Rose Bowl trip.

Centennial pack train

In 1989, the Forest Service assembled the Centennial Pack Train stationed at the Ninemile Ranger District on Montana's **Lolo National Forest**, to increase public awareness of light-on-the land camping and stock handling methods that help preserve our pristine wildlands. The pack train was on the road in 1991 to celebrate the Centennial of the National Forests and was the centerpiece of the Forest Service's entry in the Tournament of Roses Parade.

Besides the Ninemile packstring, other packstrings from the **Northern, Rocky Mountain**, and **Intermountain Regions** participated in many other parades and demonstrations during the Centennial year.

National Poster Art Competition—April 19, 1991

The people of the **Lewis and Clark National Forest** in Montana were so eager to celebrate the Centennial that they began in 1990 with the National Poster Art Competition. The Department of Agriculture announced the Boone and Crockett Club's $10,000 prize for the competition.

After sending out competition specifications to nearly 1,700 artists across the country, the contest co-hosts, the C.M. Russell Museum and the Lewis and Clark National Forest, eagerly awaited the first contest submissions. By April 12, 1991, 110 entries had been received.

Retired Forest Service artist Rudy Wendelin, Boone and Crockett Club member Daniel Galbreath, and Montana artist Monte Dolack judged entries. The all-day judging on April 19 was open to the public, and it was a lesson in Forest Service history as well as in artistic style and technique.

An oil painting titled "Autumn's Glow" by Bart Jerner of Homewood, Illinois, was selected as the winner. A Boone and Crockett spokesperson said, "This artwork reflects very well the multiple responsibilities of the U.S. Forest Service and the excellent stewardship they have shown the lands in their care during the past century." Twenty-six additional works of art were selected for honorable mention and inclusion in the National Forest Centennial Art exhibit.

The National Forest Art Exhibit officially opened on June 24 at the C.M. Russell Museum. Many of the artists attended, along with Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson, Boone and Crockett Club vice-president John Poston, and Russell Museum director Lorne Render, who cut the ribbon to open the exhibit.

After a successful exhibition at the Russell Museum, the art show toured the country, hanging at the Frontier Historical Museum in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, for the National Forest Service Reunion; the L&N Deport Gallery in Etowah, Tennessee, for thousands of fall visitors to the **Cherokee National Forest**; and the Forest

Boone and Crockett members present Chief Robertson National Poster competition winner, "Autum's Glow."

Service's **Washington Office**. After the tour, the first prize painting was presented to the Chief by the Boone and Crockett Club for permanent display at the Forest Service's national headquarters in Washington, DC.

Centennial Kickoff Event—May 17, 1991

A spring garden party hosted by the American Forestry Association, the National Wildlife Federation, and 40 co-sponsors highlighted the Centennial celebration of the National Forests in Washington, DC. Rudy Wendelin's oil painting depicting the diversity of people served by our national forests over the last 100 years was unveiled, and commemorative gifts were received from sponsoring organizations. Over 200 people attended this festive event.

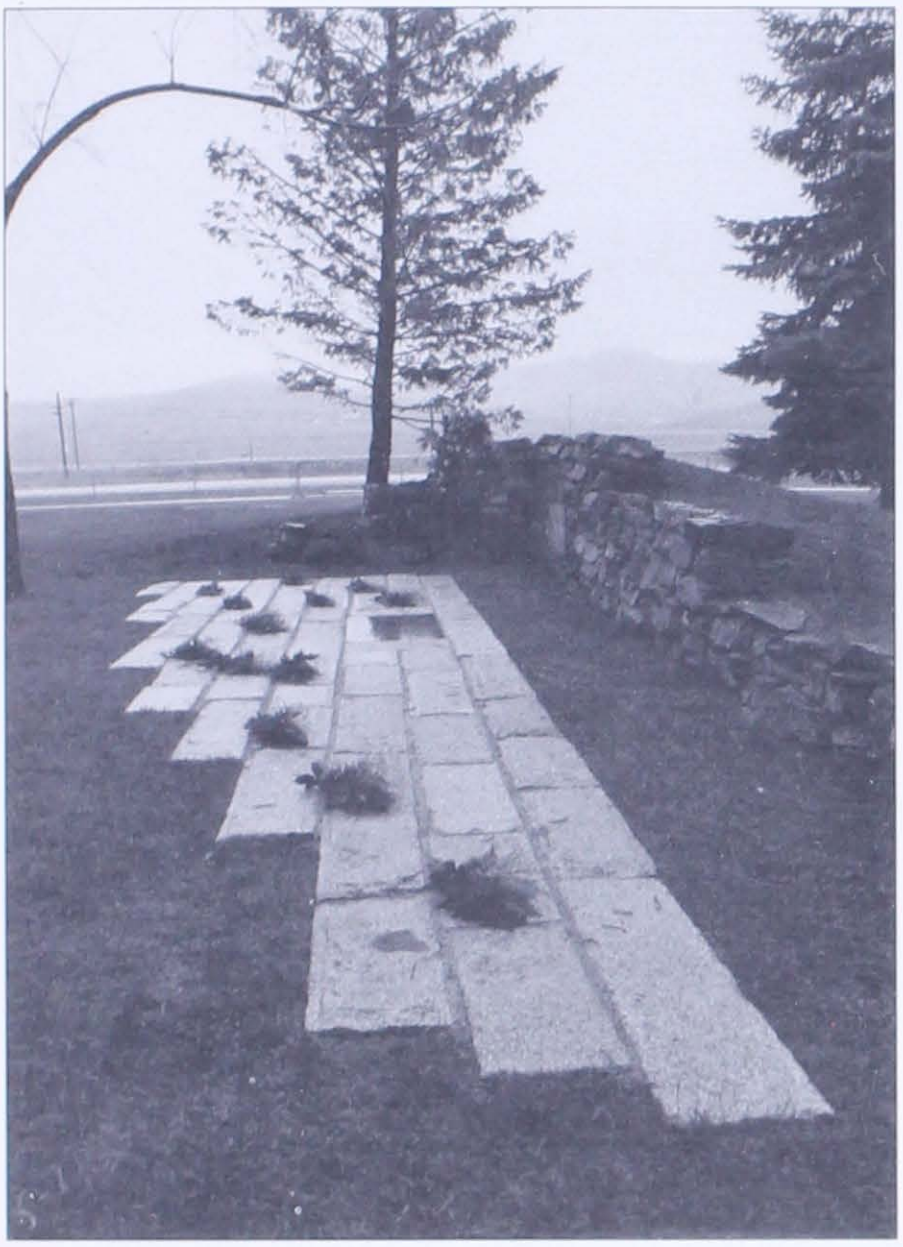
Remembering Our Firefighters—May 7-8, 1991

by Deanna Riebe, PAO assistant,
Clearwater National Forest

Shortly after 3:00 p.m. on August 5, 1949, 15 smokejumpers parachuted into Mann Gulch, a rugged piece of country about 15 miles north of Helena, Montana, to fight what they thought was a small, routine forest fire. When the jumpers hit the ground, the fire was burning on about 60 acres of a ridge on the south side of the gulch. At about 5:30, a wind came up, and within minutes, the fire had jumped across to the north side of the gulch and spread into heavy timber. The crew foreman knew they could not begin attacking the fire with the Missouri River at their backs, and immediately had his men reverse direction. But the fire moved faster than the men could travel up the steep, rocky terrain. It exploded into an inferno, and within 10 minutes grew to 3,000 acres. Three firefighters escaped, but the rest—12

* Adapted from *U.S. Art* (September 1991).

Rudy Wendelin presents Chief Robertson an oil painting depicting the diversity of people served by our National Forests over the last 100 years.



National Wildland Firefighters Memorial.

jumpers and a recreation guard who had been a smokejumper—perished in the fire.

These men were honored by a special memorial service at Mann Gulch near Helena, Montana, on May 7, 1992, and at the dedication of the National Wildland Firefighters Memorial in Missoula, Montana on May 8, 1992. The memorial is dedicated not just to those who died at Mann Gulch but to all those who have died fighting fire. Montana Governor Stan Stephens proclaimed May 8, 1991, "Wildland Firefighter Appreciation Day" in Montana.

Dedication of National Wildland Fire Memorial.

At the Mann Gulch ceremony, 13 jumpers parachuted onto a nearly hill in memory of the smokejumpers who died. The next day, there was talk of old times—memories were shared and tears shed as guests visited the monument and mingled after the service. Wildland firefighting is a hazardous occupation—since 1910, almost 500 firefighters have died fighting wildland fires across the United States.

The Firefighters' Memorial itself is built of Rock Creek granite nestled amongst the pines on a grassy knoll at the Aerial Fire Depot near Missoula. Embedded in the earth in front of the monument are stone squares, including 13 markers engraved with the names of the men who died at Mann Gulch. On the other side of the knoll is a marker bearing the name of Harry Gisborne, a fire researcher at the Northern Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station who died of a heart attack in November 1949 while inspecting Mann Gulch for his research.

Videos of these memorial ceremonies are available from the USDA Film Library at the University of Montana.

Centennial Stamp Design Contest—June 1991

Don't blame artist John Swatsley if he feels that a great day almost went to the dogs. After all, he missed perhaps the most important telephone call of his career June 18 because he was at dog-obedience class with his German shepherd. Fortunately for the Connecticut artist, his wife took the call declaring him the winner of the first

100th Anniversary
U. S. National Forest System
First Annual
Commemorative Stamp and Print
"Spirit of the North" by John Swatsley

Centennial Stamp Design Contest winner.

U.S. National Forest System Stamp Design Contest and recipient of its $25,000 grand prize. Even though he missed hearing it firsthand, Swatsley says he still was "thrilled, excited, and shocked."

His "Spirit of the North," an acrylic painting of a bald eagle soaring over Alaska's **Tongass National Forest**, was selected from more than 450 entries in this inaugural competition marking the National Forest Centennial. The design appeared on the first National Forest System stamp and print.

Asset Marketing Services of Minneapolis produced and marketed the stamp worldwide, and Voyageur Art, also of Minneapolis, published a print of the artwork.

Swatsley, who is a member of the American Watercolor Society, received his award during the National Forest System Centennial Celebration in Cody, Wyoming, June 27-28.

Congress Proclaims National Forest Month—June 1991

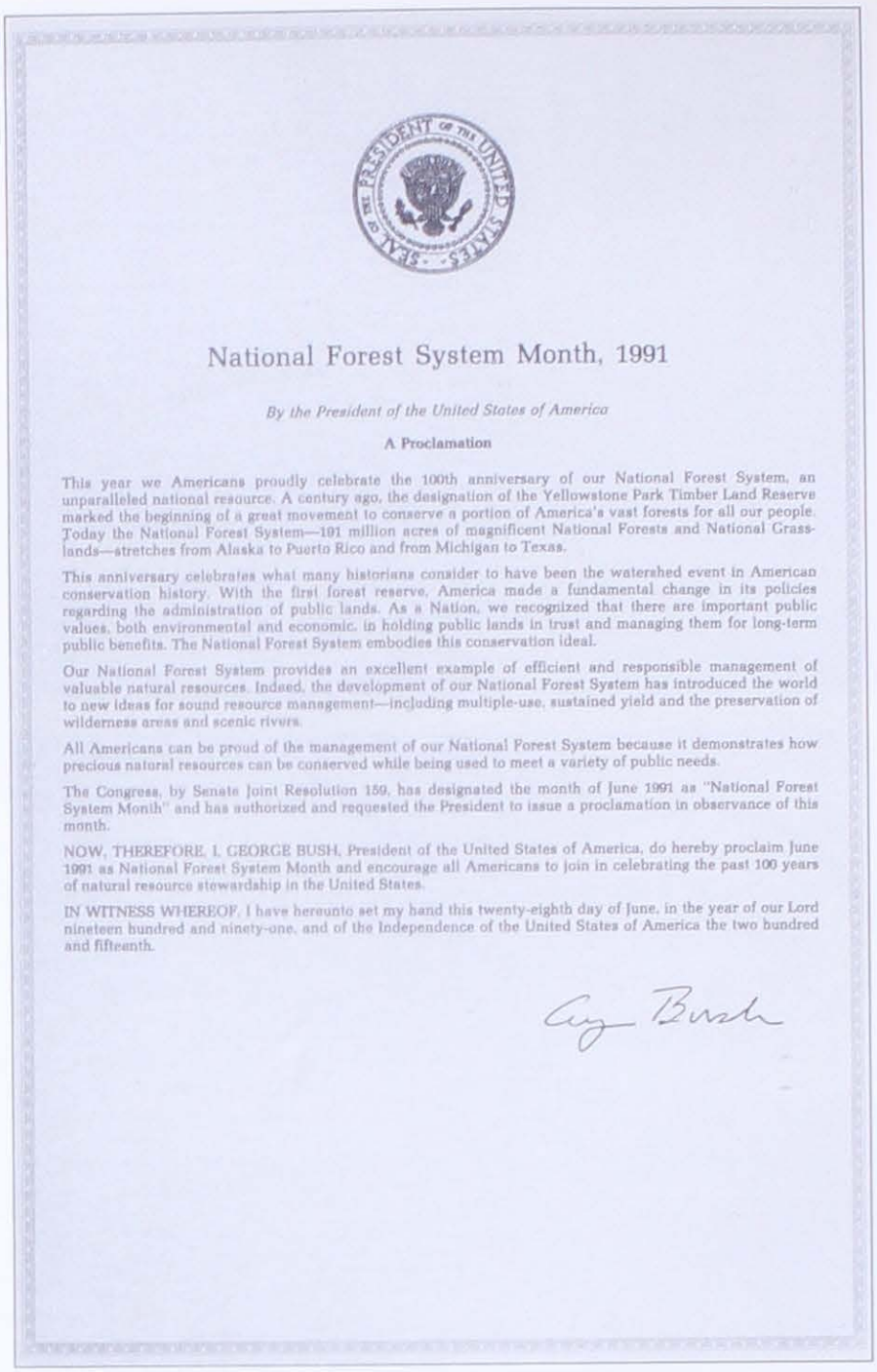
The Congress of the United States with Senate Joint Resolution 159 designated the month of June 1991 as "National Forest System Month." Many special activities were scheduled for this special month. It was a time of sharing, with all our publics as well as employees, what was happening on their national forests and grasslands and at Forest Service Research laboratories across the United States. On June 14, many Forest Service offices hosted open houses so the public could join us in celebrating our 100th anniversary. June 15 was free camping day on many of the national forests. June, of course, culminated in the Cody celebration and the rededication of the first forest reserve on what is now the **Shoshone National Forest.**

Centennial Celebration at Cody, Wyoming—June 21-July 4, 1991

Our national forests are a priceless heritage that have helped shape the very character of this country. On this date, the 100th anniversary of the National Forest System, a proud nation rededicates itself to preserving these forests and their resources to be treasured and enjoyed by future generations as the cherished birthright of a free nation.

the rededication plaque

The Centennial birthday party, the high point of the Centennial celebration, took place in Cody, Wyoming, the last week of June 1991. The week-long birthday party



National Forest System Month, 1991

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

This year we Americans proudly celebrate the 100th anniversary of our National Forest System, an unparalleled national resource. A century ago, the designation of the Yellowstone Park Timber Land Reserve marked the beginning of a great movement to conserve a portion of America's vast forests for all our people. Today the National Forest System—191 million acres of magnificent National Forests and National Grasslands—stretches from Alaska to Puerto Rico and from Michigan to Texas.

This anniversary celebrates what many historians consider to have been the watershed event in American conservation history. With the first forest reserve, America made a fundamental change in its policies regarding the administration of public lands. As a Nation, we recognized that there are important public values, both environmental and economic, in holding public lands in trust and managing them for long-term public benefits. The National Forest System embodies this conservation ideal.

Our National Forest System provides an excellent example of efficient and responsible management of valuable natural resources. Indeed, the development of our National Forest System has introduced the world to new ideas for sound resource management—including multiple-use, sustained yield and the preservation of wilderness areas and scenic rivers.

All Americans can be proud of the management of our National Forest System because it demonstrates how precious natural resources can be conserved while being used to meet a variety of public needs.

The Congress, by Senate Joint Resolution 159, has designated the month of June 1991 as "National Forest System Month" and has authorized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this month.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim June 1991 as National Forest System Month and encourage all Americans to join in celebrating the past 100 years of natural resource stewardship in the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fifteenth.

George Bush

celebrated the beginnings of conservation and the National Forest System. Friends of the national forests and Forest Service partners such as Telecommunications, Inc., the Cradle of Forestry in America Interpretive Association, Boone and Crockett Club, Shoshone National Bank, and the people of Cody, Wyoming, made it all possible.

The June 21st opening of the exhibit at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center—"Public Lands, Public Heritage: The National Forest Idea"—kicked off the week. A full-sized reproduction of a fire lookout tower was the center of a display of over 200 projects, works of art, and photographs illustrating the development and evolution of the national forest idea. Some of the greatest landscape art produced in America and artifacts from some of conservation history's most significant people were used in an outstanding exhibit that not only met its goal, but reflected the expertise and elegance for which the museum has long been noted.

Remington painting in exhibit at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center.

Reproduction of a fire lookout tower in exhibit.

The Forest Service Regional Foresters and Directors Meeting

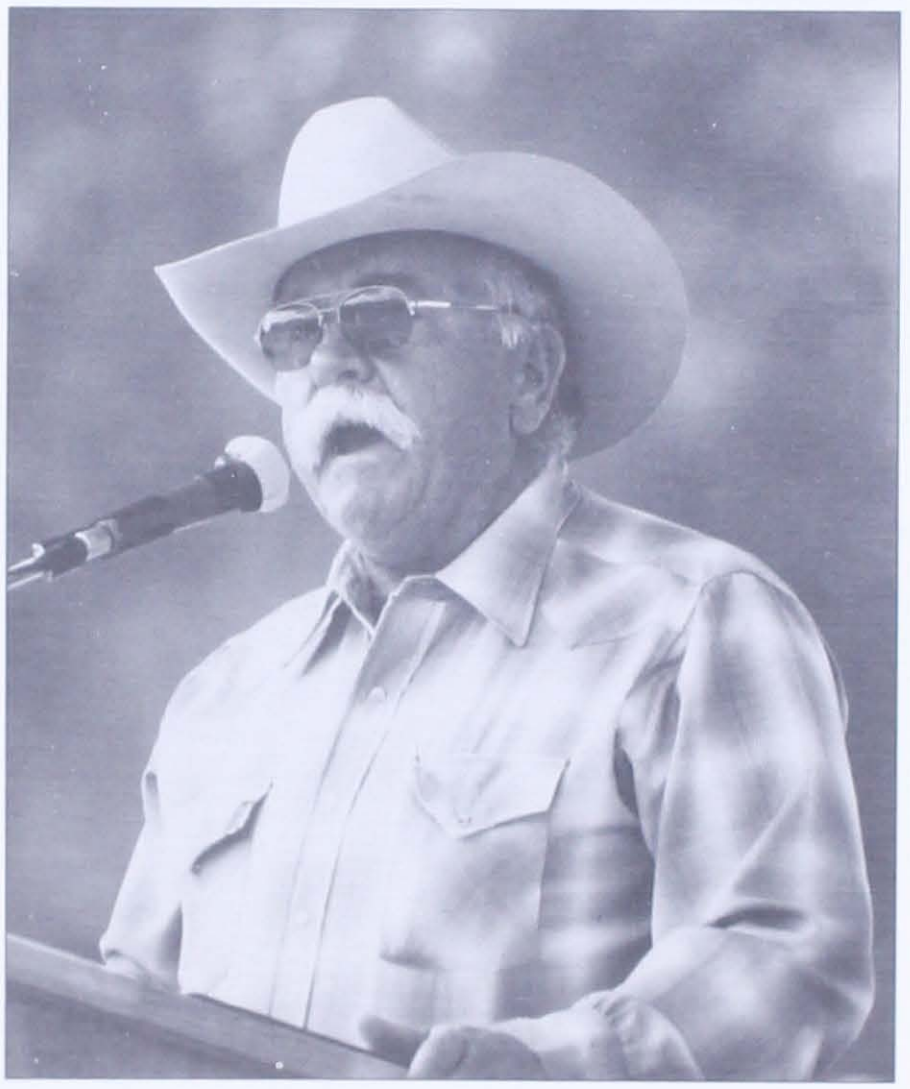
The **Forest Service Regional Foresters and Directors Meeting** found, in Cody, the perfect setting to discuss its role in the future of American conservation and the direction of national forest management.

The celebration continued on Thursday night, with a wonderful dinner by torchlight at Bob and Donna Model's ranch in the mountains. The stirring speech given by Barry Davis, supervisor of the **Shoshone National Forest**, on Chief Rottentail's description of why the Shoshone country was the perfect place to live was even more appropriate in this natural setting.

Friday saw a conservation forum to discuss partnerships in conservation and the Centennial Time Capsule Ceremony, hosted by the Boone and Crockett Club. To celebrate the Centennial of the National Forest System and its own key role in the birth of the national forests, the club outdid itself with a banquet Friday night at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center. The speeches and entertainment continued the excitement.

Friday night also marked the beginning of the public celebration. Amid smokejumpers, art contest winners, and speeches by Wyoming Governor Mike Sullivan, Wyoming Senator Al Simpson, Wyoming Representative Craig Thomas, PepsiCo Chief Executive Officer Don Kendall, and dignitaries from the Cody, we heard about the significance of the national forests and the pride we should share in the natural legacy passed to us by earlier Americans. The "pony express" arrived with a letter from President George Bush (along with 18,000 other pieces of mail) to highlight the evening. His message read:

The success of our National Forest System has helped to demonstrate how we can balance serious environmental concerns with legitimate needs for economic development. May this re-dedication of America's first forest reserve inspire renewed commitment to the careful stewardship of our precious resources. Barbara joins me in sending best wishes for a memorable ceremony.



Wilfred Brimley speaking at the Centennial Time Capsule Ceremony.

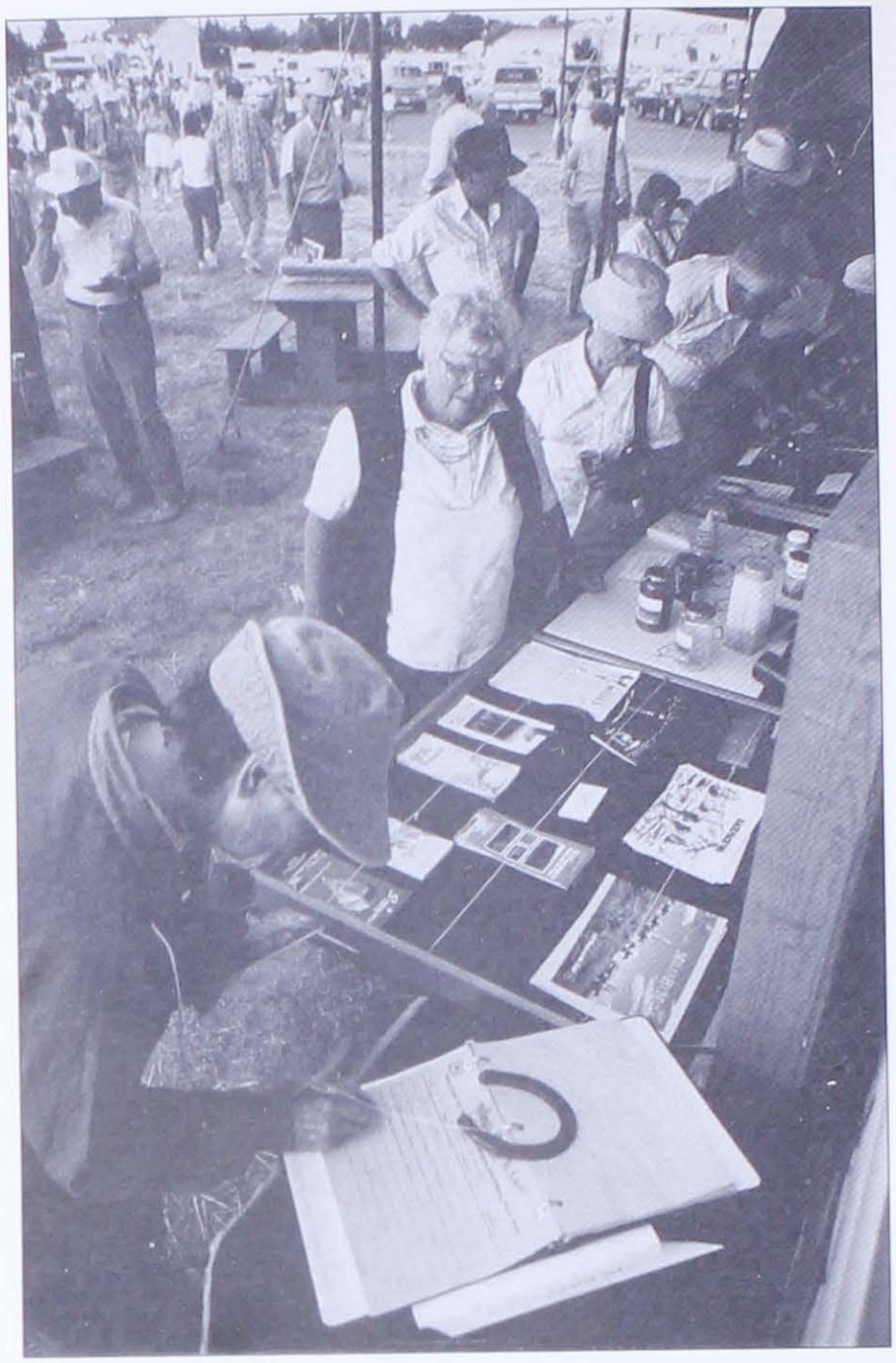
Everyone got in the act.

Entertainment at barbecue

Rededication

The crowning event of the Centennial celebration was the rededication of the first forest reserve at the historic Wapiti Ranger Station on Saturday. The Wapiti Ranger Station is located in a beautiful red-walled canyon, with the original forest reserve cabins still on site. A plaque dedication, barbecue, smokejumping, Pony Express riders, CCC get-togethers, and recognition of the essay contest winners highlighted the day's events. A DC-3 with Forest Service written on its side, flying through the canyon dropping smokejumpers, couldn't help but make you feel a little proud. Dale Robertson said, "This whole thing has to do with looking back and seeing how important this idea is to the nation as well as looking to the future."

Key Bank of Cody sponsored an essay contest with the theme "The Importance of the National Forests in American History." Over 500 entries were submitted by Wyoming students grades 4 through 12. Prizes ($500 certificates of deposit) were awarded at the June 29 rededication ceremony. Back in Cody, the artwork for the art stamp contest and antique aircraft used in forestry and firefighting were attracting hundreds of people.



The Centennial Packstring traveling exhibit at Cody.

Packstring competition

The celebrating didn't stop with the rededication. Sunday was the National Centennial Packstring Competition. This unique event celebrated the hardest-working partners the Forest Service has ever had—our mule teams. Just as in yesteryear, packstrings are still an important part of managing our nation's wilderness areas. The Centennial celebration honored our long-eared friends with a packstring demonstration and competition. There were events to test the ability of packers to pack, scramble, bray (yes, folks, the *packers* brayed), and show off their strings. The mules got to demonstrate how they could negotiate obstacles and race.

A fitting finale to the celebration was Cody's dedication of the Cody Stampede and Parade on the Fourth of July to the Centennial. Parade Marshal Max Peterson led the floats and other entries from the Forest Service and other organizations past the cheering spectators.

Cody's centennial activities were featured in over 100 newspaper and magazine articles in local, regional, and national markets and in spots and specials on network and public television. This coverage portrayed a positive image of the Forest Service and highlighted the National Forest Centennial. It was a great week! You should have been there!

Centennial time capsule

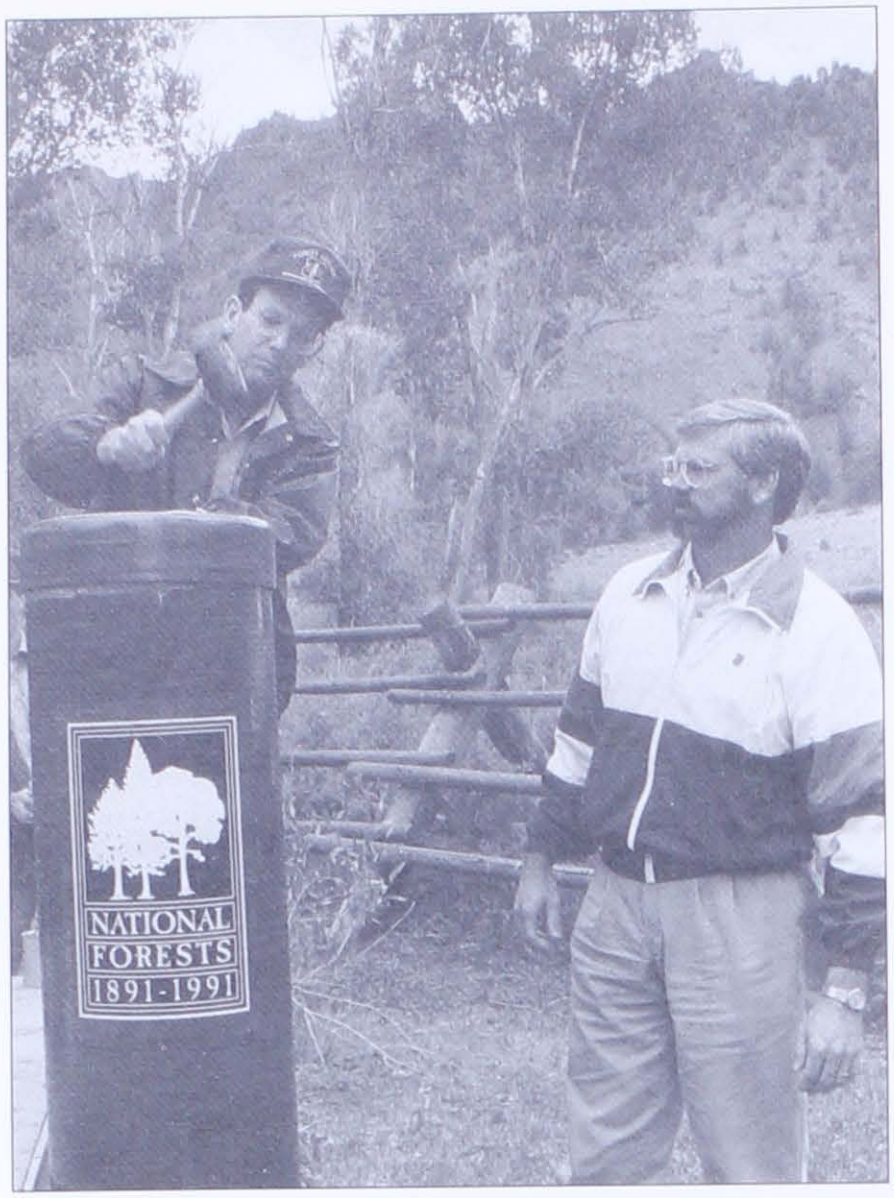
Will celebrants of the National Forest *Bi*centennial have anything to remember the Centennial by? A 5-foot-long cylindrical time capsule was taken on muleback and buried at the Wapiti Ranger Station by Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson and then USDA Assistant Secretary for Natural Resources James Moseley.

This time capsule should provide clues to future Americans about what it was like to live and work in the "conservation environment" during 1991. What were the problems? How did we solve them? What hopes did we have for the future? Which of today's artifacts will have the most meaning in 2091?

Participants at the Centennial Conservation Forum and the Regional Forester and Directors' Meeting wrote letters to the future. The Chief contributed copies of *A Sand County Almanac, Breaking New Ground*, and his Centennial remarks to Forest Service employees. A reprint of the Forest Service pictorial history *100 Years of Federal Forestry* was included, along with many other

Those hardworking mules at it again! A demonstration at the Forest Service's oldest ranger station.

Packstring competition.



Chief Robertson and then Assistant Secretary Moseley sealing time capsule.

books about the Greater Yellowstone Area, and essays by John Muir and Edward Abbey. Centennial memorabilia included the Centennial stamp design, Centennial posters, and Centennial pin, as well as an official Forest Service uniform badge and Smokey and Woodsy handout items. Other items as diverse as the Shoshone National Forest's Forest Plan, *Current Research Projects* from the Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station, and the 1990 edition of the *Wilderness Ranger Cookbook: A Collection of Backcountry Recipes* by Forest Service wilderness rangers will be found when future Forest Service employees unearth the time capsule in 2091.

We hope that in 2091, Bicentennial celebrants will find the plaque overlooking the historic Wapiti Ranger Station that identifies the location of the 1991 time capsule. The capsule assumes the success of the national forest idea for the next century. If those who follow us can find the capsule in 100 years, it will provide them a glimpse of who we are and what things are important to us.

Forest Service Centennial Reunion at Glenwood Springs, Colorado, White River National Forest— September 29-October 2, 1991

by Betty Jane Peschek, Eastern Region, and Rob Hendricks, Washington Office

The first Forest Service Reunion—"Sharing Memories and Visions"—was held in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, to commemorate the second forest reserve. On October 16, 1891, the White River Plateau Timberland Reserve was set aside by President Benjamin Harrison as the first reserve in Colorado and the second in the United States.

A banner welcoming Forest Service retirees was stretched across the main street. Glenwood Springs was at the peak of a glorious week of fall color between September 29 and October 2, 1991, a perfect setting for the National Forest Service Reunion on the **White River National Forest**—its central location at the Hotel Colorado. Fourteen distinctive events were available including tours to such exciting places as Aspen, Vail, Yule Marble Quarry, Glenwood Canyon, Crystal Valley/McClure Pass, Dillon, Breckenridge, Trapper's Lake, Eagle Ranger District, Camp Hale, and more! Raft trips on the Colorado River tempted many, as did the Westbank and Battlement Mesa golf events. And looking out over the golden-covered mountains from historic Hotel Colorado's tower, there was no shortage of inspiration for the reunion.

Bernhard Fernow's grandson, a Glenwood Springs resident, gave a stirring speech and sponsored a professional reenactment of his grandfather's life by Colorado Mountain College's Tom Cochran. Of course, Gifford Pinchot (Gary Hines) was also there. By all reports, these were the two outstanding events of the reunion.

Retirees from Region 7. Region 7 dissolved during the 1960's

A standing ovation followed a panel discussion on *Lessons from the past, perspectives for the future* by the three chiefs who have guided the Forest Service through two decades of great change—John McGuire, Max Peterson, and Dale Robertson.

Outstanding exhibits were also part of the reunion venue. The **Southwestern Region** (in conjunction with the Sharlot Hall Museum), Western Heritage Company, the National Forest Service Museum, Society of American Foresters, Grey Towers, the **Forest Products Laboratory**, the History Section of the **Washington Office**, and the **White River National Forest** all provided exhibits that added to everyone's education and enjoyment.

There was an old-fashioned social at the nation's second oldest ranger station, the Cayton Ranger Station. The station, built in 1901, is currently being restored. It is named for Ranger Cayton and his wife, Birdie, who lived and worked there from 1901 to 1919.

A fashion show of Forest Service uniforms was one of the most fun events of the reunion. The show started with the uniform Gifford Pinchot designed in 1905.

The first unofficial women's uniform with a long skirt was designed by an employee, but it was not until the 1950's that official women's uniforms were approved.

Over 700 people attended the reunion. Judging from the lines that formed when group photos were taken by region, the **Rocky Mountain Region** had the most attendees; **Pacific Southwest Region** had the second most, and **Region 7** (it still lives in the memories of its retirees, despite the fact that it was dissolved in the 1960's!) had the least. Fun awards were given for the oldest retiree, the one who had served the longest, and the one who had traveled the longest distance.

As many of the retirees gathered, the sense of nostalgia grew and reminiscences of the early years of the Forest Service naturally flowed. A lasting part of the reunion was an oral history project. Dr. Richard N. Ellis, Director of the Center of Southwest Studies at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado, and his students captured the living histories of about 30 past Forest Service employees, men and women from all over the nation.

The National Forest Service Reunion provided a unique opportunity for past Forest Service employees from all backgrounds, from all over the nation to meet and renew friendships. It offered a transition from the past to the future and opportunities to pass the torch of stewardship from the previous generation to a new one, to express

"Reunion"— a song written for the National Forest Service Retirees Reunion

by Rita Cantu, Southwestern Region

He stood, strong and lean for his 84 years,
with eyes that could pierce like the sun . . .
He said, "I cruised the timber stands all around here—
This view that you see was my home."

"Tell me, what have you done since I left it?
How have you managed the land?
What's become of the sons of the families I knew?
Ah, my friend, can you just understand?

CHORUS:

We are the past, you are the future,
Into your hands we are placing the grail.
We are the past, you are the future,
Long may we share our ways along the trail!
From years standing watch in a fire tower's cab,
She could pinpoint a smoke in the sky.
She knew the feel of the wind's icy stab,
And the scream of a hawk flying by.
She said, "How are you counting the strikes now?
Do you still hear the thunder's deep roll?
Although your equipment can pinpoint the flame,
Do you still feel the spark in your soul?"

VERSE:

They were young, eager men, working hard in the camps
Of Franklin Delano's Corps,
And the trails and the roads and the structures they built
Stood for peace, conservation, and more.
Now they ask:
"What do today's youth believe in?
Who is shaping their character now?
Do the men and the women who work with the land
Know the history that makes them stand proud?"

CHORUS

copyright May 1991, Rita Cantu

Sponsors of the National Forest Centennial Reunion

Alpine Bank and Trust
Central Bank
Colorado Mountain College
Colorado National Bank
Coors Beer
The Fiddlin' Foresters
Glenwood Independent Bank
Glenwood Post
Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce
Glenwood Springs Historical Museum
Hotel Colorado
MC Enterprises
Telecommunications of Colorado, Inc.
Vans to Vail
Western Heritage Company

"Centennial Reunion Poem"

by Susanne Smith, information assistant,
North Fork Ranger District,
Salmon National Forest

The White River Forest in Region 2
Hosted a fine event.
To everyone who's worked for Smokey
An invitation was sent.

"Come to Glenwood Springs," it said,
"We're going to celebrate
The forest reserves' 100 years
So come and don't be late."

One hundred years of nostalgia;
Can you imagine that?
One hundred years of conservation;
And proud we are of that!

They came from all the 50 states
To meet old friends anew;
They shared old times and memories;
The stories grew and grew.

I'd bet 1,000 people were there;
The folks that ran it were great;
They kept the show moving so smooth;
Compliments they do rate!

Pinchot's and Fernow's ghosts had come
They each had a story to tell
It wasn't easy when they were young;
Relating, in silence we fell.

They had been two of the first, you see
And they loved the land so rich;
They needed more people to understand
And so they made their pitch.

Some had listened, some had not
Eventually they both retired;
They knew they each had done their best
Well, maybe one had been fired. . .

The one who lived the farthest
Travelled from Florida state;
The eldest had lived 90 years;
The most years served were 48.

The Chief came from Washington;
"Was the best celebration yet."
He said that on the day he left;
A trip he didn't regret.

I'll bet most people didn't know
From when our shield had come.
To find a design that we should use
Was harder for others than some.

The Union Pacific had the shape
And one of our people saw it;
He put in the U, the tree, and the S
Everyone said we should use it!

The popular two that we all know;
Smokey and Woodsy were there.
The people hurried to say HELLO
To the owl and the bear.

To thank each person that did their job
Would be an impossible task.
So, in hopes, I've written this poem
On their laurels they will bask.

You ALL did such a super job
I have told since we've returned,
I'd never been to your forest before
There was so much I had learned.

The activities planned were perfect;
Our part in helping was great;
If we were asked to do it again
We wouldn't hesitate.

So THANK YOU ALL for your hard work
And the week you put together.
You were all so kind to all of us
It was even perfect weather!

Perhaps some day we will return
To bring all you good cheers;
I hope it doesn't take as long
As another 100 years.

appreciation for a rewarding life and career, and to pass on the collective wisdom of a generation of Americans that made the National Forest system and American forestry what it is today.

To sum up the reunion, one attendee from California said "the reunion was filled with old friends and new, nostalgia and hope for the future." Will we wait another 100 years for the next reunion??? No! Another reunion is being planned for 1996!

Stamp It Out!—Philatelic Activities

Things postal were a great part of our Centennial, from stamp cancellations to a stamp design contest to "pony express" riders.

"Pony Express" rides again!

One of the most interesting centennial events took place in and around the national forests that made up the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve was the Centennial Pony Express Ride. Buckskin-clad riders carrying leather mail pouches galloped out of Bozeman, Montana, June 25, 1991, headed for Cody, Wyoming, and the Centennial celebration on a 600-mile ride celebrating the Pony Express.

Beginning in 1860, the original Pony Express relay riders took the mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacremento, California. The era of the Pony Express only lasted 18 months, when telegraph lines crossed the continent.

The ride was organized by a group called the "Bunkhouse Outlaws"—six women and men who took on identities of 1890's Pony Express riders. Their mission was to have fun, generate interest in this special event, and let people know how things really were 100 years ago. Phyllis Preator, Bunkhouse Outlaw and ride director, explained that "the original Pony Express started as a means of conveying a message. Just as Paul Revere carried the message that the British were coming, the 'Bunkhouse Outlaws' carried the message of the National Forest System Centennial and the idea of conservation."

About 250 volunteer Centennial Pony Express riders rode in relays, each going 2 miles on their mounts, from St. Anthony, Idaho to Cody, Wyoming and crossing the five national forests **(Gallatin, Shoshone, Custer, Targhee,** and **Bridger-Teton National Forests)** that made up the original Yellowstone Forest Reserve. Their re-enactment of the legendary mail service ended June 29, 1991, in Cody, Wyoming, They carried over 18,000 pieces of U.S. Mail and a Presidential Proclamation. All these pieces of mail were hand-cancelled with the special cancellation stamp from the town where the mail was picked up. Many Forest Service locations and post offices throughout the ride held special ceremonies.

The first ranger in Crandall on the **Shoshone National Forest** was enacted during the ride by Jeff McManus. He took on the identity of Ranger Frank Sparhawk, with the help of the Sparhawk family and Sparhawk's original clothing. Members of the family came from California, Montana, and Ohio to see this tribute to their pioneer ancestor.

Led by "Frank Sparhawk" and carrying the message of conservation, the pony express riders converged on Cody, Wyoming, to participate in the Centennial birthday party and rededication ceremony.

Centennial rendezvous

During July 1991, the **Salmon, Bitterroot,** and **Nez Perce National Forests,** the U.S. Postal Service, Backcountry Horsemen of America, Idaho Outfitters and Guides Association, the Blue Ribbon Coalition, and Wilderness Watch sponsored a Centennial postal rendezvous.

One thousand pieces of mail bearing a special cachet (artwork by Nancy Russell of Idaho's **Salmon National Forest**) were taken by floatboat down the Salmon River. The trek began in the city of Salmon and continued through Carmen, North Fork, and Shoup, Idaho, over the mountains by pack mule via the Salmon River Breaks, and through the Magruder Corridor. Five days and 150 miles later, the rendezvous ended in Elk City, Idaho. Each of the five post offices between Salmon and Elk City stamped each piece of mail with its special centennial cancellation.

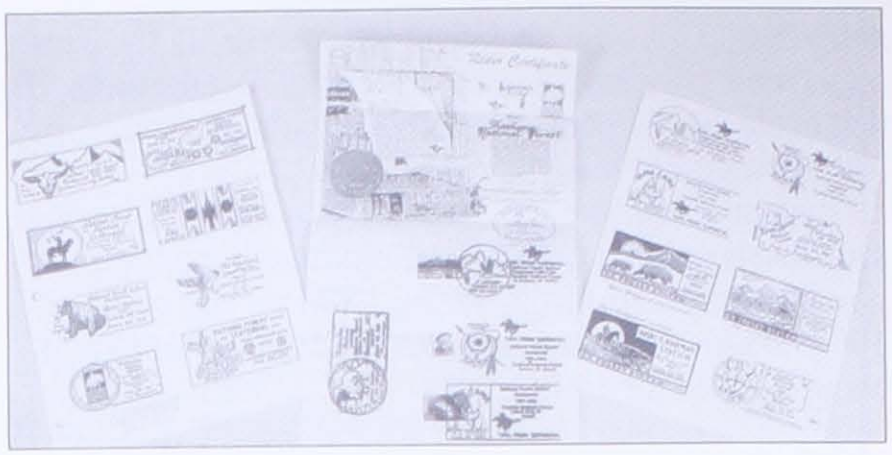
Mail by mulestring

In celebration of "a century of Federal forestry," the **Lewis and Clark National Forest's** Rocky Mountain Ranger District employees designed "Mail by Mulestring" cachet envelopes. These envelopes were hand-cancelled by the U.S. Postal Service with a pictorial cancellation commemorating the Forest Service Centennial. The mail was delivered to the Choteau, Montana, Post Office during the Fourth of July parade by a Forest Service packstring led by Ray Mills and outrider Norm Kamrud dressed in old-style uniforms.

Centennial stamp cancellations

The **Washington Office** provided a special Centennial Stamp cancellation designed for use with Centennial events during 1991. As part of the rededication of the first forest reserve, the Yellowstone area national forests each designed special postal cancellations that attracted the attention of collectors from all over the world. Letters with these cancellations were then carried by the "pony express" riders from national forests throughout the Yellowstone area to Cody, Wyoming, and then on to the Wapiti Ranger Station on Wyoming's **Shoshone National Forest.**

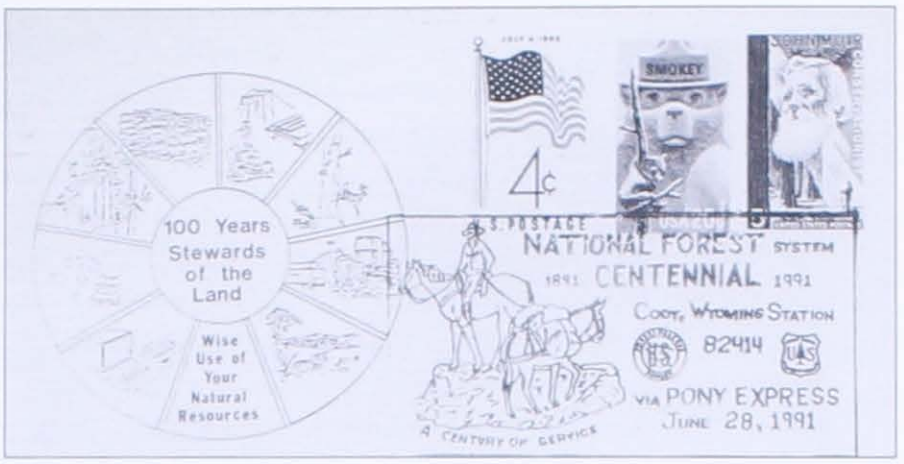
Pony Express Stamp Cover.

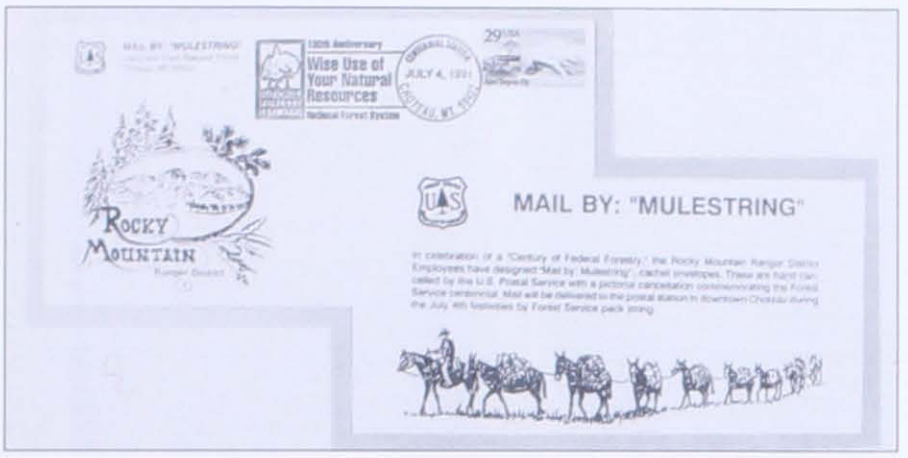


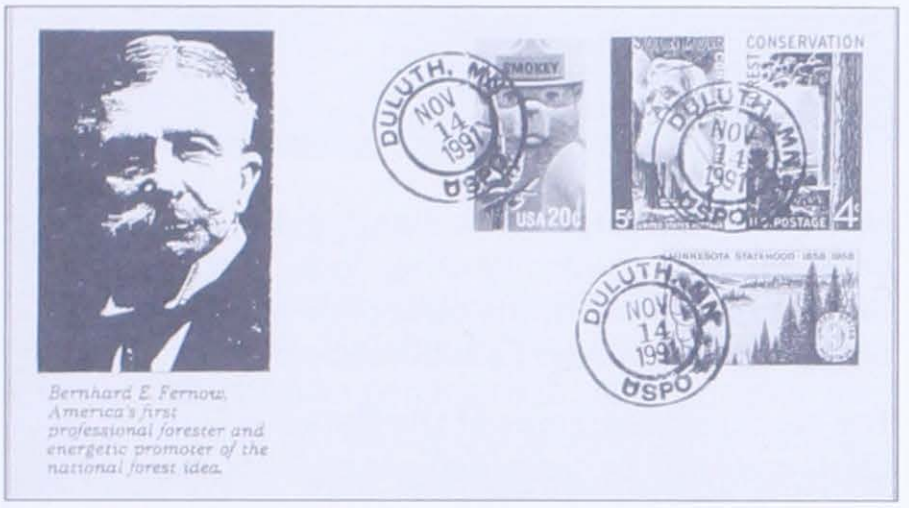
At the end of the Pony Express Ride. Bunkhouse Outlaws delivering President's message.

Bunkhouse Outlaw Banner Carrier.

Bunkhouse Outlaws.







On November 1, 1991, stamp collectors from across the country were able to have envelopes stamped with the special **Green Mountain National Forest** Centennial postmark developed by Joe Sposta, a retired recreation officer, and designed by Don Larsen, a retired landscape architect. It offers a scenic view of the Green Mountains.

Several of the **National Forests of Mississippi** developed Centennial postal cancellation die stamps of the Centennial logo that were used by the post office in Raleigh, Mississippi, and the central post office in Jackson, Mississippi (40,000 pieces a day) during June 1991. Tuskegee Ranger District of the **National Forests of Alabama** had a special stamp cancellation day. The postage meters at units of the **National Forests of Texas** stamped the Centennial logo on hundreds of pieces of correspondence each day during the Centennial.

Postmark pursuits

by Franz L. Pogge, Southeastern Experiment Station, Morgantown, West Virginia

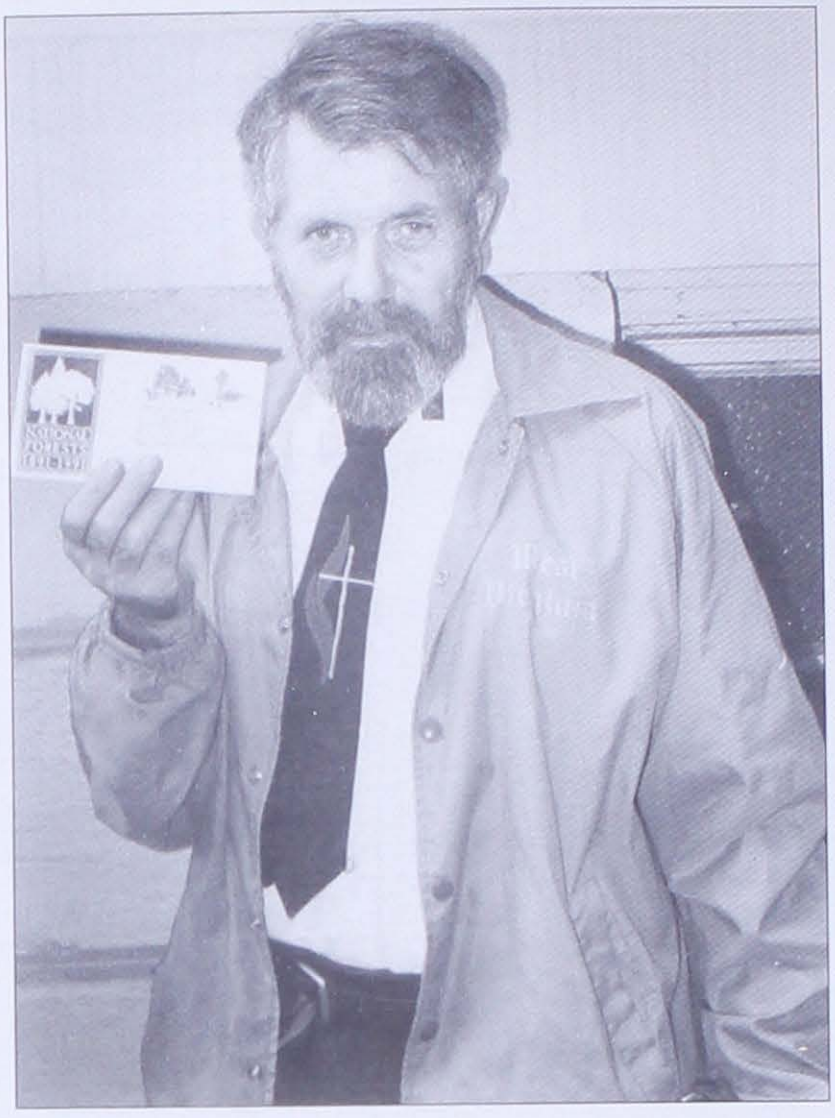
The post office counters that once stood next to the pickle barrels and the ax handles in old country stores are pretty well all gone now. All that remains are envelopes, letters, and picture postcards that once passed through these places. Today, they are collectors' items.

Postmarks are the impressions made by the post office on a card or envelope to indicate the place and time of mailing. Usually a postmark is accompanied by a cancel or cancellation. The postmarks and cancellations on old envelopes are reminiscent of days gone by and bring back memories:

- "That's the town where my mother was born."
- "That's the logging camp where my great grandfather worked."

People collect postmarks for many different reasons. Some letters or postcards are prized because they have been in the family for years, reflect some topic of interest, or are addressed to notable people, or the writing or picture portrays what life was like in some bygone day. Some people collect postmarks from places that no longer exist, like ghost towns, old cavalry forts, or even nations.

Years and years ago many envelopes were elaborately decorated with advertising for shops, stores, mills, hotels, other establishments, and even special events. On August 21-22, 1882, the American Forestry Congress held a meeting in



Montreal. To advertise this meeting, the Congress produced a cover with its green logo, along with the meeting dates, in the upper left hand corner on a 3-cent embossed Canadian envelope.

The stamp cancellations of the National Forest Centennial will be treasured not only for their beauty and their uniqueness, but for the exciting times and happy memories they will bring to their owners.

Centennial Conservation Award

The Forest Service Centennial Conservation Award was developed to recognize the best examples of contemporary multiple-use management and forest research being accomplished by the Forest Service. It focuses on the wealth of experience and skills we have in the men and women of the Forest Service and recognizes and promotes excellence in conservation by the Forest Service through management, research, and cooperative work.

Projects initiated or work finished during the last 5 years were judged by the following criteria:

- Exceptional ecosystem approaches to multiple-use management or research with special emphasis on the theme of resource stewardship, the principles of sustainability for all uses and values and integration of conservation practices.
- Demonstrated effectiveness in promoting and strengthening cooperative partnerships aimed at achieving integrated multiple-use management.
- Reducing costs significantly through imaginative and unique approaches and demonstrated management excellence.
- Demonstrated use of new technologies.

Recognizing that good work is being done at each level of the Forest Service, these awards paid tribute to existing area projects or program areas that demonstrated extraordinary integrated multiple-use management. The national award was $10,000 cash, recognition on a bust of Gifford Pinchot (which stays with the current winner until when another winner is selected), and recognition at the Chief's awards ceremony.

Winners of the National Centennial Conservation award with Chief.

The projects submitted were excellent! Many regions and stations recognized their outstanding projects before submitting their candidate to the national competition. Unfortunately, there could only be one winner. (There was an excellent article on not being the winner published in the **Intermountain Research Station's** newsletter *INTercom:* "Station suffers loss in competition for the Chief's Centennial Conservation Award." The article showcased work being done by the Intermountain Station for those who might not know.)

National Award Winner

Rocky Mountain Region—Clover Mist Fire Recovery Project, Shoshone National Forest. The 1988 Yellowstone fires dominated the national news media during the fire season and in addition, generated much controversy. While fire roared through Yellowstone, it was considered part of the natural process by the National Park Service. However, when fire crossed onto the Shoshone National Forest, it was seen differently. The Clover Mist Fire wreaked havoc over 120,000 acres of the Shoshone National Forest, consuming 100 million board feet of sawtimber; sterilizing soils; and damaging range, wildlife, and fisheries habitat for elk, trumpeter swan, Yellowstone cutthroat trout, and the threatened grizzly bear, as well as damaging forests along two main travel routes to Yellowstone National Park. To complicate matters, an epidemic of Douglas-fir beetle grew out of the drought and fire-stressed conditions. The fires and their aftermath created a unique combination of challenges and opportunities for resource management, partnerships, education, and public participation.

The Clover Mist Fire Recovery Project provided a balanced approach to restoring the productive lands and resources affected by the fire. The challenge was to find ways to enhance the natural recovery process while providing a sensitive method for salvaging the timber, within the complex, highly visible Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem, an area of tremendous biological, cultural, social, and economic interest. The team's efforts accounted for grizzly bear habitat needs, concerns of the future biological diversity of the burned area, future scenic beauty and recreation use, watershed concerns, and the social and economic needs of the local communities.

Station and Region Nominees

Intermountain Research Station—Whitebark Pine Ecosystems. Whitebark pine and associated species occupy high mountain areas of the northern Rocky Mountains including national forests from the northern **Intermountain Region** and most of the **Northern Region**, and the premier Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. Because whitebark pine has not been a favored timber species, very little research had been directed toward even understanding its ecology until the **Intermountain Research Station's** team undertook a study of its ecological significance and management needs in the 1980's. Their efforts have had remarkable succcess in bringing to light the tremendous significance of whitebark pine ecosystems in wildlife relations and watershed conservation and in providing a basic understanding of some of the factors needed to sustain these ecosystems, which are in trouble because of past neglect. The team members and some of their colleagues developed a highly successful symposium in 1989, where researchers and managers shared emerging whitebark pine information.

Pacific Northwest Research Station—H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest Management Partnership. Research at the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest has focused on the understanding of the structure and function of old-growth forests, the ecology of the northern spotted owl, riparian zones, the effects of forest practices on water quantity and quality, aspects of biological diversity, long-term site productivity, and other topics. A partnership between the **Pacific Northwest Research Station's** Andrews Ecosystem Team, the **Willamette National Forest's** Blue River Ranger District, and Oregon State University's Andrews Ecosystem Research Group developed new information about forest and stream ecosystems in the Pacific Northwest and applied that information in the spirit of excellence in land stewardship.

Southeastern Forest Experiment Station—Three Research Projects. The Southeastern Forest Experiment Station recognized three people and their projects. *Donald H. Marx*, project leader for the Tree Root Biology Unit in Athens, Georgia, and *Charles E. Cordell*, nursery disease specialist in Asheville, North Carolina, have developed and applied ectomycorrhizal technology to the rehabilitation and restoration of severely disturbed lands

throughout the eastern United States. *Wayne T. Swank*, project leader of the Water, Soil, and Aquatic Responses to Management Unit in Coweeta, North Carolina, provided outstanding contributions and leadership in establishing an interdisciplinary ecosystem approach to multiple-use management through the Long-term Ecological Research Program of the Coweeta Hydrological Laboratory.

Southern Station—Range Management Research and Multiple-Use Management. Virtually every acre of southern forests serves as habitat for wildlife, and public concern for both game and non-game species is increasing across the South. Management practices to enhance either timber, livestock forage, or wildlife habitat affect the other resources—beneficial in some cases, detrimental in others. Providing managers with alternative methods and systems for attaining multiple-resource objectives that quantify the effects of livestock and timber management practices on trees, forage, livestock, watershed, and wildlife, was the task of the USDA Forest Service Range Management Work Unit of the **Southern Forest Experiment Station.**

Northern Region—"Dozers for Ducks," Anaconda Job Corps Center, and the Deerlodge National Forest. In southwestern Montana, battered wetlands are being restored. Warm Springs, an old minewater storage area at the edge of a Federal Superfund site, lies at the edge of the Pacific Flyway, the western waterfowl migration corridor and the Clark Fork of the Columbia River is formed by 3 streams that converge here.The "Dozers for Ducks" project at Warm Springs restored damaged wildlife and waterfowl habitat in a 10,000-acre area of settling ponds, marshes, and drier upland sites. The ponds, built in 1954 by Anaconda Minerals Company to store water from underground copper mines at Butte (20 miles away), were closed in the 1970's. In 1980, Bob Greene, local manager for the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks, realized the potential of this area for nesting habitat for migratory waterfowl. Ideally, a succession of shallow ponds within a network of dikes, with nesting islands in the ponds, would attract waterfowl. Creating this habitat would require heavy equipment, massive earthmoving, thousands of hours of labor, and a lot of money. Bob Greene called on the **Anaconda Job Corps Center** at the **Deerlodge National Forest**, which has a heavy equipment operation training program sponsored by the International Union of Operating Engineers. The Anaconda Job Corps began the project in winter 1982, and the Department of Fish, Wildlife, and Parks seeded finished ponds with appropriate vegetation and built nesting platforms. The Job Corps completed its part in this long-term restoration in 1991. By mid-August the roar of Job Corps dozers was replaced by the quacking of ducks and the honking of geese.

Southwestern Region—The Bluewater Creek Story. The Mt. Taylor Ranger District of the **Cibola National Forest** took on a monumental task in restoring the Bluewater Creek watershed in the Zuni Mountains of northwestern New Mexico. This watershed is the major source of Bluewater Lake, now a popular fishing lake that is important to the local economy for both tourism and agriculture.

Timbering and grazing abuses began in the watershed as early as 1840, and later logging by the railroads and grazing left the watershed denuded, with eroding stream channels, active cutbanks, and lack of riparian vegetation resulting in an extremely high silt load flowing into Bluewater Lake. Railroad grades and roads proliferated in the wide meadowlands of the lower creek. The trout fishery that had once existed in the creek was destroyed by sediment-loading, high water temperatures, peak water flows, lack of woody riparian cover, and low aquatic density.

It was a classic tale of exploitation, similar to the worst-case scenarios of land abuse that led toward the establishment of the forest reserves. The land was acquired by the Cibola National Forest in 1947, but grazing continued until 1973, postponing needed recovery efforts. At this time, the lower Bluewater Creek area was useful only as a brief stopover and livestock driveway on the way to high-elevation ranges. Muddy water flowed intermittently into Bluewater Lake.Investments over the course of a few years now provide sustainable forage for wildlife and livestock. Reforested areas are now conserving valuable soil and providing biotic diversity along with the remnant mature stands of ponderosa pine. Clean water in manageable flows supplies both downstream irrigators and a reviving trout fishery. Better control over recreation activities has improved the quality of the recreation. Residents near Bluewater Lake are proud of the way it looks, and grateful to the Forest Service for spearheading the effort. Residents are even volunteering to keep the area clean!

Intermountain Region—Project Lightning. In July and August of 1989, a series of lightning storms ignited hundreds of fires on Idaho's **Boise National Forest**, resulting in five major fire complexes that burned more than 100,000 acres. Based on the size of the fires, the complexity and value of the damaged resources, and the limited timeframe for implementing effective recovery, the Boise National Forest looked for new methods of planning long-term recovery. It decided to adopt a team approach to fire recovery, calling it "Project Lightning."

Project Lightning is unique in recent large-scale fire recovery projects because of its success. Within 10 months, two environmental impact statements and one environmental assessment were completed, providing plans that emphasized the integration of all resource needs and activities into a "recovery mix." Under this principle, the team focused on how the total area would look after recovery activities, rather than on any one functional activity, such as how much timber could be salvaged. The public involvement process used for Project Lightning achieved notable successes. None of the environmental documents or decisions were appealed by the public, even though salvage harvesting involved

thousands of acres of roadless areas and Congressionally proposed wilderness.

Pacific Southwest Region—Kern Plateau Coordinated Resource Plan. The Kern Plateau Area of the **Inyo National Forest** consists of high alpine meadows, rolling volcanic mountains, and high Sierra peaks. The area is rich in Native American history, has been grazed for over 100 years by local ranchers' livestock, and receives heavy recreational use. It also includes much of the Golden Trout Wilderness Area, the South Fork of the Kern Wild and Scenic River, the Templeton and Monache Grazing Allotments, the Monache deer herd, hundreds of Native American cultural sites, and much of the habitat for California's State fish, the golden trout.

The challenge was to develop integrated resource projects that would implement the forest plan, the allotment management plans, the Golden Trout Wilderness Plan, and the Monache Deer Herd Plan and all of the following project objectives: to protect *Abronia alpina* (a California rare plant), to enhance golden trout fisheries, to improve streambank stabilization and their riparian resources, to improve the fawning habitat of the Monache Deer Herd, to improve the grazing resource, to provide migratory duck habitat, to protect the outstandingly remarkable values of the South Fork of the Kern River, to improve the recreation experience by providing high quality fisheries and deer habitat, and to reduce in conflicts between recreation visitors and cattle. Eight partnerships developed from the Kern Plateau Coordinated Resource Plan have provided over $287,000 in direct monetary support and over 500 hours of volunteer labor to resource projects over the past 3 years.

Pacific Northwest Region—Instream Structures Program. Over the years, gold dredging, road building, and other activities had virtually eliminated the natural floodplains on many streams on the Oregon's **Umatilla National Forest.** Some free-flowing streams restricted by unnatural barriers cut deeply into the land, leaving cutbanks and overhangs, and, in extreme cases, even disappearing into dredge tailings. Pools disappeared, streams dried up, and water in the remaining pools and streams became too warm to support fish. Spawning gravel was removed by dredges or covered with silt. Many streams no longer provided suitable habitat for anadromous fish native to the Forest—spring chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The instream structures program began with large projects at Clear Creek and Gold Dredge Camp on the North Fork of the John Day River. Since then, over 500 instream structures have been constructed in over 50 streams and rivers forestwide.

Southern Region—Sarah Hollow Project. The Sarah Hollow Project centered around drilling six natural gas wells on the Pleasant Hill Ranger District of **Arkansas's Ozark National Forest**. The area involved 1,240 acres of National Forest System Land and 40 acres of private land, with outstanding third-party mineral rights under 840 acres of the Federal surface. The ranger district worked closely with industry partners, who were not subject to the Secretary of Agricultures regulations, to foster concern for all natural resources. This resulted in the protection of a unique area along Sarah Hollow and also allowed the full development of mineral resources, while enhancing a wide variety of wildlife species and providing other benefits.

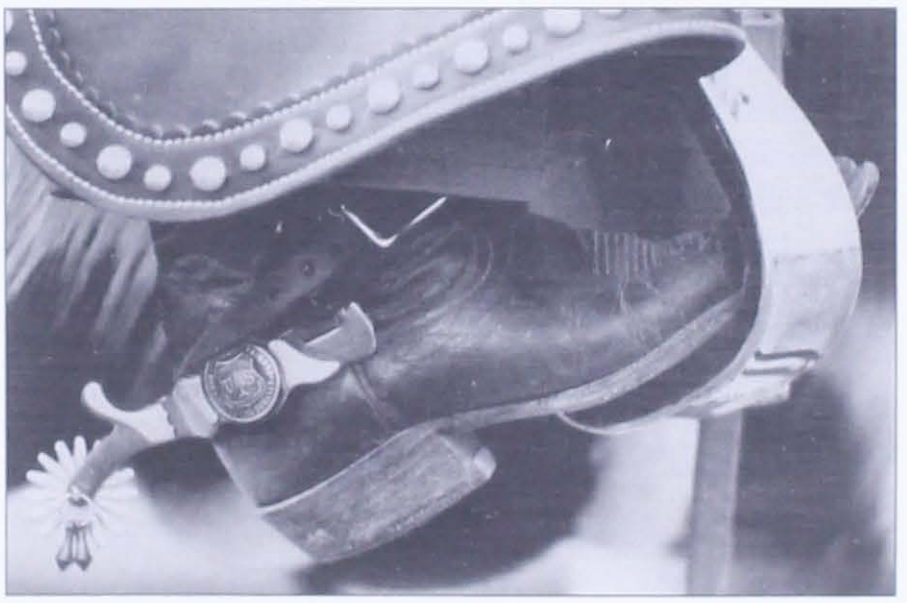
Eastern Region—White River Ecosystem Conservation Initiative. The **Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests'** White River Ecosystem Conservation Initiative focused on fish habitat improvement and restoration, riparian area enhancement, reintroduction of Atlantic salmon, citizen's monitoring, conservation easements, and land acquisition. Highlights of the initiative include a memorandum of understanding with a landowner to demonstrate how similar improvements can be done on private land, a monitoring program using high school students, the initiation of a study with the University of New Hampshire and Northeast Experiment Station, plus land acquisition to promote land stewardship. This on-the-ground project will have a lasting significance over the years.

Centennial Memorabilia

To focus attention on the National Forest Centennial and to involve all Forest Service employees, Associate Chief George Leonard suggested we wear a specially designed Centennial pin. Employees were especially encouraged to wear the pin as part of their Forest Service uniforms. At the initiative of the **Sierra National Forest**, Centennial pins were made available for Forest Service employees nationwide.

The pins became quite a collectors' item. George Leonard's trips around the country could be plotted by computer messages from people interested in getting the source of the pin he was wearing! His pin was offered by Telecommunications, Inc; other versions included two national pins, the **Southwest Region's** pin, the Reunion pin, and the Firefighters' Memorial pin.

Several items were made available to us to help celebrate the Centennial. Centennial banners measuring 3 x 6 feet, in a variety of bright colors were used nationwide



National Forest Centennial spur.

to attract attention at fairs, parades, and visitor centers. Although there was no "official" Centennial T-shirt, "Centennial Traders" of Oregon sold a generic T-shirt with a Centennial logo. Several national forests developed their own T-shirts, too.

Centennial scarves were available from the **Lewis and Clark National Forest,** old-time Forest Service cups and saucers from the **Kootenai National Forest**, recast badges and centennial envelopes from the **Salmon National Forest**, Centennial pins from the **Southwestern Region**, and a self-inking Centennial stamp with the Centennial logo on it.

A Forest Service doorknocker, an old Forest Service flag, Forest Service china, and other Forest Service replicas furnished a replica Forest Service guard station on the **Medicine Bow National Forest's** Hayden Ranger District near Encampment, Wyoming. Built by the Western Heritage Company, one of the Centennial's most enthusiastic supporters, as their special commemoration of the Centennial, the 24-foot by 28-foot Beaver Creek Guard Station is made of logs from the nearby Medicine Bow National Forest.

Pat Lynch, owner of Western Heritage Company and a former Forest Service employee for many years, said, "We wanted to celebrate this important Centennial in some lasting tangible way while expressing our deep affection and appreciation to the Forest Service family, which we still feel a part of. This seemed to be a good way to do that." The cabin will be available at no charge to any Forest Service individual or family who needs overnight lodging when traveling through Wyoming.

Celebrating Across America

Participants

Over 225 ranger districts, one national grassland, most national forests and at least seven research stations participated in the Centennial celebration. The list of participants is included in appendix 1.

Local Proclamations

A national proclamation (Senate Joint Resolution 159) designated June 1991 as "National Forest System Month. During this special month, the public was invited to visit their national forests and celebrate the birthday of an American public treasure—their national forests. Many States, counties, cities, towns, and villages had Centennial proclamations, which are listed in appendix 1.

Our Award-Winning Centennial!

We had an award-winning Centennial in more ways than one! Our logo won a national award, from the American Corporate Identity Group. The video "A Precious Legacy: Our National Forest System" won a first place in the National Media Awards Competition. The Centennial exhibit prepared by the Pacific Southwest Region's **Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit** for Tallac Historic Site Museum won the National Association for Interpretation exhibit award.

S. Paul Klein, Chairman of the Executive Board of Cine, presents Ann Carroll with Cine's Golden Eagle Award.

Local Awards

Local Forest Service units won awards at fairs, parades, and rodeos (see appendix 1 for a list of units that entered). There may have been more awards, but the following were the ones that were reported.

Fairs. The **Northern Regional Office** exhibit won a Blue Ribbon at the Montana State Fair. The **Bitterroot National Forest's** "Fair Camp" took first place in the Ravilli County Fair in Montana. The **Cleveland National Forest's** display at California's Del Mar Fair won a Best in Class Award. The **Klamath National Forest's** display at the Siskiyou (California) County Fair won a second prize ribbon. The **Southeastern Station** won the People's Choice Award for its model forest exhibit at the Southern Spring Show.

Equestrian Entries. The **Salmon National Forest's** packstring, put together by the Cobalt Ranger District, won first place in showmanship in the National Forest Packing Competition during the Centennial Celebration in Cody. They also received a showmanship award at the Frontier Days Parade in Lovell, Wyoming.

The **Centennial Pack Train** won first place in the equestrian division of the Beaverhead (Montana) County Fair and first place in the horse division of the Labor Day parade.

Centennial Exhibit at Tallac Historical Site Brings Back the 1920's

Antique typewriters, furniture, and telephones in Forest Service offices. . . sound familiar? It does to those who visited to the Baldwin House at the Tallac Historical Site, where a life-size exhibit honoring the National Forest System Centennial was on display. Visitors encountered mannequins of Ranger Rick, a forest lookout, and switchboard operator Marybeth Smythley hard at work in the Forest Service of the 1920's. Viewing these early workplaces and a display of early forestry tools, visitors gained a greater appreciation of the beginnings of forest management and the dedication of Forest Service employees to conservation.

Ranger Rick's workplace was the Angora Lookout, which featured windows with photos of actual views from the lookout and period tools, equipment, manuals, and handbooks. Authentic personal touches abounded—wet socks hanging to dry, a Thermos, and National Geographics for

those long smokeless days. Ms. Smythley's switchboard office benefited from the same attention to detail, with period coffee mugs, aspirin bottles, photos, and typewriters—and 1920's romance novels tucked inside the desk drawer. Between 25,000 and 30,000 visitors viewed the exhibit during the busy summer season.

The exhibit, called "People, Tools, and Technology," featured a mockup of the old Angora Fire Lookout and the telephone switchboard once used by the Eldorado National Forest. A special brochure and children's game were produced as part of the exhibit.

This exhibit was a National Award Winner, winning the National Association for Interpreters Exhbit Award.

Some forests won multiple awards. Oregon's **Rogue River National Forest** won first place in equestrian entry in the Medford (Oregon) Pear Blossom Parade.

Parade Floats. In Colorado, the Sulphur Ranger District's float (**Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests**) won a first place ribbon at the Grand Lake Buffalo Barbeque Parade. The Cascade Ranger District's float (Idaho's **Boise National Forest**) featuring Smokey and an old-time cabin won first place at the Emmett Cherry Festival and another first place at the 4th of July Parade in Cascade. Not to be outdone, the **Siuslaw National Forest's** two Centennial floats took first places in two parades.

At the Manistee (Michigan) National Forest Festival, the Manistee Ranger District (**Huron-Manistee National Forest**) took "Best National Forest Centennial" float. The **Humboldt National Forest** (Nevada) float won a first place in the Elko County Fair Parade. The **Siskiyou National Forest's** float took first place in the "Boatnik" Memorial Day Parade in Grants Pass, while the **Ochoco National Forest** took first place at the Crook County Fair Parade in Prineville, Oregon. **Gallatin National Forest's** Centennial entry took first place in the College National Finals Rodeo Parade in Montana. Idaho's **Clearwater National Forest** won a third-place award at the Lewiston Roundup Parade in Lewiston, Idaho. The George Washington National Forest's Deerfield District won an award at Deerfield Festival Days in Virginia.

Awards given

Many units gave Centennial awards to their employees and others. The **Northern Region** used Centennial T-shirts as a special thanks for Forest Service employees for a job well done. Montana's **Beaverhead National Forest** presented a public affairs award for the first time in 1991. The actual award was a bronze replica of the Centennial logo and the Forest Reserve ranger badge. Idaho's **Nez Perce National Forest** designed and printed its own poster, "Celebrating Beginnings" and used it as an employee award throughout the Centennial year. Montana's **Flathead National Forest** passed out Centennial scarves to local businesses and deserving individuals who had worked above and beyond the call of duty to make the Centennial year a success. California's **Eldorado National Forest** developed a special certificate of appreciation using the Centennial logo that was handed out to community leaders and others who have furthered the goals of conservation in local communities.

Unique Activities

There were some Centennial projects that deserve special recognition for their quality and originality.

Centennial logo wallhanging

A beautiful hand-quilted Centennial wallhanging, made by Jerri Sebastian, was the contribution to the Centennial by the "diverse" **Regional Aviation Group** at Sacramento, California. The centennial logo and words "National Forests 1891-1991" are appliqued in gold on a forest green background.

Centenarian birthday parties

The **National Forests and Grasslands of Texas** sponsored a series of birthdays parties to honor those who were here when the first forest reserves were established 100 years ago. Forest Service folks found 31 centenarians living in the 13 east Texas counties with national forests and grasslands. "These folks were here at the birth of the conservation movement in the United States," said Forest Supervisor Al Newman. "They've witnessed changes in the way we manage our natural resources, and we feel it's appropriate to pay tribute to them." Employees and their spouses as well as Smokey Bear took birthday cakes and Smokey dolls to private homes and nursing homes throughout the region and hosted parties for each centenarian. Centenarian outreach birthday parties were also conducted on Tennessee's **Cherokee National Forest** and the **National Forests of North Carolina.**

A forest for the next century

The oldest Forest Service nursery—the **Bessey Nursery** in Halsey, Nebraska— celebrated the National Forest Centennial by planting a forest that will be grown by the National Forest's Bicentennial in 2091. Not only was the idea of planting a bicentennial forest unique, but the seedlings used in this planting are progeny of trees grown from seeds given to Dr. Charles Bessey by Bernhard Fernow.

Partnership for the future

Idaho's **Salmon National Forest** and the journalism class at Salmon High School were partners to produce the 1991 edition of *Patchwork*, a booklet published by the school. The Centennial edition contained oral histories of Forest Service old-timers taken by the Patchwork staff as well as articles such as "Why the National Forests?" and "Salmon National Forest's First Five Years."

Blackfeet cultural exchange

In observance of the National Forest Centennial, a Blackfeet Encampment was celebrated at the Timberlane Campground on Montana's **Kootenai National Forest** on June 28 and 29, 1991. This gathering, given by the tribe for 200 Forest Service employees, was "in exchange" for a fuels seminar presented by Becky Timmons, forest archeologist.

The Blackfeet set up large white teepees at the campground to serve as "conference rooms" for the workshops. After meeting the Blackfeet Coordinator, Harold Gray, and other tribal members, Forest Service employees broke into small groups to listen, ask, share, and laugh with their Blackfeet hosts. The Blackfeet kindly and patiently led the Forest Service employees out of the confines of their culture and into the expanded culture of the tribe. After being treated to a traditional Blackfeet meal of venison, berry soup, and fry bread, the employees were invited to join in the evening's events of drumming, singing, and dancing. Later, around the late night campfire, legends of the Blackfeet were told by George Kipp.

On Saturday, the Blackfeet continued workshops in conjunction with the Kootenai National Forest's Centennial picnic, specially scheduled to introduce more Forest Service folks to the Blackfeet culture. Participants left with a new feeling of friendship and knowledge and requested that this exchange be repeated again.

Ice sculpture

Most forests did not have a chance to kick off the National Forest Centennial in the dead of winter. The **Payette National Forest** did so at the 10-day Winter Carnival in McCall, Idaho, which always includes a wonderland of snow sculptures. Thousands come to enjoy and admire the ice-formed fantasies.

The sculpture could have been a bust of Pinchot—or a Mount Centennial featuring a design like Mount Rushmore only having Pinchot, Roosevelt, Smokey, and Woodsy. Good ideas, but not quite right. Because audience recognition was the key, the national forest opted for a sure thing—a 14-foot-high bust of Smokey with a 12-foot Woodsy stretching to whisper into Smokey's ear that the Centennial is beginning. And Smokey grinning with pleasure! It was a hit! It's a cold, hard fact that the Centennial was off to a great start for the Payette National Forest.

A Centennial quilt

A National Forest Centennial Quilt was crafted by the employees of Idaho's **Challis National Forest**. All employees were given a chance to make quilt blocks, and talented employees put their efforts together to make a beautiful quilt depicting the Challis's history.

Woodsy Whispering to Smokey about the coming National Forest Centennial at the McCall (Idaho) Winter Carnival.

Ranger on horseback

When the first forest rangers began patrolling and exploring the new national forests created by Congress, they would be gone for weeks at a time. They traveled in their outdoor wilderness using pack mules and horses as transportation. The idea of recreating an old-time ranger on horseback for Centennial programs occurred to Kathy Allard after the Glacier Ranger District of the **Chugach National Forest** received the historical uniforms.

What better way to attract the public than to recreate the scene and present a living history program on horseback? An authentic 1800's highback saddle, a vintage uniform, and a stately horse drew attention as people stopped to watch and take photographs of the vintage ranger on horseback with the Portage Glacier in the background.

A vintage ranger sans horse greeted visitors at another glacier in Alaska, this at the Mendenhall Visitor Center at the **Tongass National Forest's** Mendenhall Glacier, near Juneau.

The great Centennial raft race

The **National Forests and Grasslands in Texas** celebrated the 1991 Centennial year during August with the "Great Centennial Raft Race," held on the shoreline of Houston, Texas's 20,000-acre Lake Conroe, which is part of the **Sam Houston National Forest**, next to the nation's fourth largest city. Rafts were given prizes based on originality and speed. Race and raft participants included Boy Scout troops, private firms, groups of friends, and units of the Texas Forest Service and the National Forests and Grasslands in Texas.

Global ReLeaf forest

A damaged 25-acre oak stand on the **Allegheny National Forest** was reforested in spring 1991 under the Global ReLeaf Heritage Forest Program in celebration of the National Forest Centennial. The stand on the Sheffield Ranger District had been ravaged by gypsy moths in 1987 and drought in 1987 and 1988. Acorns are an important food source for many species of wildlife. Because oak stands are expensive to regenerate, the Allegheny worked with partners to reforest this stand.

In 1991, the American Forestry Association sponsored a program called "Global ReLeaf Heritage Forest" that encouraged reforestation of forests ravaged by disease, storms, or insects. Four partners were brought together by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources: American Forestry Association, Telecommunications, Inc., the Hardwood Plywood Manufacturer's Association, and the Allegheny National Forest.

Archeological excavation of an Oregon cave

To commemorate the Centennial, the Heppner Ranger District of the **Umatilla National Forest** unearthed part of prehistory by excavating a cave. During summer 1991, district employees along with students from the Youth Conservation Corps participated in a week-long archaeological dig in a cave that sheltered Native Americans over 600 years ago. Forest employees were able to look into the past, at the tools used, the environment, and how our ancestors adapted to it.

Old-time ranger's test at Tahoe Centennial picnic

Can you tie a diamond hitch? Can you use an Osborne Finder or a misery whip? These were some of many "old-time ranger skills" that were tested at the **Tahoe National Forest's** Centennial Celebration Picnic (California). About 200 friends, family, retirees, and Civilian Conservation Corps alumni joined in the fun. Woodsy, Smokey, and "Gifford" appeared. Adults and kids alike mastered many a skill and all who completed the ranger skills contest were given a certificate. The day ended with a slide show of Civilian Conservation Corps activities and camps. Stories of the "good ole days" were shared and visions for the future were debated.

Alaskan muskeg walk

The Petersburg Ranger District of the **Tongass National Forest** in Alaska celebrated the Centennial of the National Forest System with the dedication of two Mitkof Island trails by inviting employees and the public to take a hike across a muskeg on the newly completed boardwalks. In keeping with the rustic (and wooden) nature of the trails, the traditional ribbon-cutting ceremony was replaced by a log cutting and the "scissors" were a crosscut saw. Hikers braved the summer's abundant liquid sunshine (rain) to test the trails ability to keep them afloat.

Desert Storm Centennial message

The **National Forests of South Carolina** developed a postcard during Desert Storm to carry the Centennial message with an inspirational message of hope for peace. A pine tree seed was taped to each card. The cards were distributed to people who visited district offices during February and March 1991. People also signed the Centennial banners that were on display. The cards and banners were bundled up and sent to American Armed Forces personnel in the Persian Gulf.

Centennial postcards

Mary Hale of California's **Stanislaus National Forest** developed a set of postcards called "Windows on the Past" for educating the public about the National Forest Centennial. Three historical photographs were used for postcards produced and sold by the Stanislaus' Employees' Association and a Pinchot postcard with Gary Hines as Gifford Pinchot was produced and sold by the interpretive association.

Always a river

The **Shawnee National Forest's** Centennial activities were linked to "Always a River," a floating museum that interprets 175 years of the history, culture, and industry of the Ohio River along its 981-mile course from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to the Mississippi River at Cairo, Illinois. The Humanities councils of 6 states cooperated to conduct tours and made presentations in a dozen river towns along the way.

Centennial interpretation for travelers

During the summer of 1991, the Columbia Gorge Ranger District of Oregon's **Mt. Hood National Forest** initiated an interpretive partnership with AMTRAK (National Railroad Passenger Corporation). On Fridays through Sundays during July and August, interpreters rode the Pioneer and Empire Builder trains through the Columbia Gorge, providing narration over the train's public address system and presenting a "touchables" display. The National Forest Centennial played a significant part in their interpretive activities. Each passenger received a Centennial sticker.

The Centennial was also extolled on special Centennial cruises aboard the Lady of the Lake and the Lady Express on Lake Chelan on the Chelan Ranger District of the **Wenatchee National Forest**. Hal Sylvester, the Wenatchee's first forest supervisor, lived again as he told passengers how rivers and places were named and other stories about the national forest's history.

Speaking of interesting locations for Centennial information, the Centennial exhibit was the backdrop for totem pole carvers, native weavers, and silversmiths on a stage at the **Alaska Regions'** Centennial Hall Visitor Center in Juneau, Alaska. Thousands of cruiseship

passengers visit the center each year to view demonstrations of Alaska Native crafts.

Hal Tonsgard, a Forest Service volunteer for more than 10 years, met the **Ocala National Forest** bus tours in his 1906 Forest Service uniform. Visitors to the **Bridger-Teton National Forest** learned about the National Forest Centennial from an interpreter in vintage uniform at the top of the Teton Tram.

International Centennial celebration

The Cordova Ranger District on the **Chugach National Forest** in Alaska combined the National Forest Centennial with the 250th anniversary of Vitus Bering and Alexsei Chirikov's discovery voyage to Alaska. This harrowing voyage marked the first encounter of Europeans with Alaska and its peoples. Bering's first landfall was Kayak Island, a remote island on the eastern reaches of what is now the Chugach National Forest. As a grand finale to the 4-day celebration, over 1,500 enthusiastic Cordovans enjoyed a salmon barbeque, the foot-stomping music of local and Russian bands, and the friendship of Alaskans and Soviets alike. Smokey and Woodsy greeted surprised and delighted Soviets and spread their conservation messages across the ocean.

Forest fest

In 1991, Forest Fest on the **Allegheny National Forest** celebrated the Centennial. A collection of public agencies, organizations, and private businesses in a 4-county area of Pennsylvania offered a 3-day festival of events, tours, and displays. Events ranged from open houses and free camping to mountain bike rides, wildflower talks, auto tours, Native American dances, and many others. Partnerships with other agencies and local people made this event a tremendous success.

Planting a "moon sycamore"

Colonel Stuart Allen Rosa, a former Forest Service smokejumper, carried seven packets of tree seeds to the moon on the Apollo XIV spacecraft in 1971. Forest Service scientists at NASA's Manned Spaceflight Center germinated these seeds and Forest Service employees at the **Southern Forest Experiment Station's** Gulfport Laboratory cared for seedlings. The original seedlings are now young trees producing seeds of their own. The tree the **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest** planted in front of the Federal Building in Baker City, Oregon, to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the national forests is one of their progeny. The Wallowa-Whitman National Forest also planted two trees that are progeny of the original trees from Henry David Thoreau's Walden Woods near Concord, Massachusetts. Thoreau, an early naturalist/philosopher and writer, perceived nature as the fount of physical and spiritual renewal. He is considered a prophet for the modern-day science of ecology.

Unique Small-Scale Projects

Just as there were unique big projects for the Centennial, there were also unique small projects.

Montana's **Kootenai National Forest** had two potlucks—a centennial potluck and a future potluck. The first featured prizes for 100-year-old Centennial costumes and a Centennial raffle. Participants in the second potluck were asked to wear costumes and bring food that they would expect at a Forest Service potluck 100 years from now. The Unity Ranger District of the **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest** asked potluck attendees to wear old-fashioned costumes to their Centennial Potluck.

The San Jacinto Ranger District of the **San Bernardino National Forest** in California held a Centennial raffle. Forest visitors entered a drawing for prizes including a helicopter ride of the district, a pack trip into the wilderness with the wilderness ranger, and jobs shadowing the wildlife biologist, fire prevention techs, and other district luminaries. The **Inyo National Forest** raffled a week of free camping. Every family visiting the Sierraville Ranger District of California's **Tahoe National Forest's** open house received a permit for a free cord of wood.

The **Arapaho National Forest's** Sulphur Ranger District in Colorado painted the Centennial logo on the screen cover at the Stillwater Amphitheater. (The amphitheater was used for campground programs 4 nights a week during the summer.)

The owner of the Apache Lake Marina on Arizona's **Tonto National Forest** sponsored a "Centennial Birthday Card" contest. Although the Centennial yearbook committee asked for a sample, we found that most of the birthday cards had been sent to the Chief of the Forest Service.

The Blanco Ranger District of the **White River National Forest** held a Teddy Roosevelt look-alike contest. In keeping with the Centennial's theme of the history of conservation, the Wildlife Staff of the Forest Service's **Washington Office** sent out 1,500 copies of Aldo Leopold's *Sand County Almanac.*

Centennial logo screen cover at Stillwater Amphitheater, Arapaho National Forest, Colorado.

Cakes were a tasty part of our Centennial celebration. The yearbook committee probably got more pictures of cakes than of any other single subject. Two places were particularly creative with their use of cakes for the Centennial. The **San Bernardino National Forest's** Big Bear Ranger District (California) asked local bakeries to join them in a Centennial cake baking contest. Half a dozen entrants entered sheet cakes decorated with really nice national forest themes. And from all reports, the cakes were scrumptious! The Regional Office of the **Pacific Southwest Region** sponsored a cake contest and bake sale as part of the Centennial Birthday Party and gave the proceeds from the bake sale to help victims of the 1991's devastating South Bay area fires.

The La Grande, Unity, Pine, and Eagle Cap Ranger Districts, and Hells Canyon National Recreation Area of Oregon's **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest** named old-growth tree groves for their historic and modern-day conservation heroes. A commemorative plaque was placed in each stand. The Mapleton Ranger District of Oregon's **Siuslaw National Forest** also dedicated a Centennial old-growth grove.

Rather than throwing the traditional candy to parade watchers, the "foresters" of Oregon's **Ochoco National Forest** walked along with their Centennial float and handed out Centennial litterbags filled with Centennial information and Smokey Bear pins.

Wilma Shouse of the Wakulla Ranger District (**National Forests of Florida**) produced a notebook of the Washington Office mini-histories "as a means of communication that was suitable for almost everyone who wanted to know about the Forest Service." The district also donated copies of *100 Years of Federal Forestry* to the Wakulla County Library.

The **Umatilla National Forest** in Oregon used the Forest Service mini-histories in a unique way—they sponsored a history contest. Answers to the questions were found in the mini-histories on Centennial bulletin boards. We don't know how many people participated, but 6 people actually completed the test! Laminated copies of the mini-histories were also placed on campground bulletin boards.

The Stikine Area of Alaska's **Tongass National Forest** developed and dedicated the barrier-free Ohmer Creek Interpretive Trail for the Centennial; Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** dedicated a barrier-free fishing area.

Centennial pack trips were a part of the Centennial Celebration on Nevada's **Toiyabe National Forest. National forests in New Mexico and Arizona** distributed wildflower seeds to the public as a centennial project and Idaho's **Clearwater National Forest** planted its own Centennial Wildflower Garden in front of the forest office in Orofino, Idaho. California's **Tahoe National Forest** filled packets with sugar pine, white fir, and ponderosa pine seeds to give to visitors at each of their Centennial functions. The seeds were to help folks think about the next 100 years and encourage kids to grow trees. School children and children of Forest Service employees helped fill wildflower seed packets for the public on Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest.**

Beautiful Centennial calendars were produced for the **Wasatch-Cache National Forest** in Utah, the **Mt. Hood National Forest** in Oregon, and the **Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests** in Georgia by partners and interpretive associations. Idaho's **Boise National Forest** developed Centennial shareholders certificates. Nevada's **Humboldt National Forest** handed out Centennial information with the very popular Centennial litterbags.

A painting of Montana's **Bitterroot National Forest** by a local artist in commemoration of the Centennial was made into posters and given to the public during the November open house. An employee from the **Umatilla National Forest's** Pomeroy Ranger District (Washington State) distributed Centennial pins during a trip to the Soviet Union.

A Centennial bookmark was produced by Kentucky's **Daniel Boone National Forest** and a Centennial coloring book was produced by California's **Tahoe National Forest**, the **Umatilla National Forest** in Oregon produced Centennial note paper, the **National Forests of Texas** produced a gold Centennial decal, and the **Mark Twain National Forest** in Missouri produced a Centennial cookbook!

The Centennial logo was imprinted on a set of mantees that the Pomeroy Ranger District's Packstring (**Umatilla National Forest**) used in the Seattle Seafair Parade, the Pendleton Roundup, and the Veteran's Day Parade in Vancouver, Washington. *Mantees* (pronounced man-tee-a-s) are oblong canvas wraps used to bundle awkward objects (bales of hay and tools) for packing them on pack animals.

How about the historical fashion show at the Twin Falls County Fair in Idaho, which even included a few men? Art Selin of Idaho's **Sawtooth National Forest** writes that the men were "honest-to-goodness" cowboy types, including Art himself wearing a vintage Forest Service uniform.

The **Tahoe National Forest** used a Centennial branding iron in conjunction with a log sawing event at many functions, including employee development sessions, district barbecues, county fairs, and local teachers' workshops. Forest Service employees branded sawed-off and sanded cross sections of logs with either the Centennial brand, a Smokey brand, or an old USFS brand. Other national forests that developed branding irons and used them for just about the same purposes were Montana's **Kootenai** and **Flathead National Forests,** California's **Plumas National Forest**, the Saugus Ranger District of California's **Angeles National Forest**, and Oregon's **Umatilla National Forest**.

California's **Eldorado National Forest** held the Eldorado National Forest Centennial Fair in the Placerville Townhall. Activities included a photo contest for children and exhibits about the national forests.

Centennial T-shirts were created by three regions, the **Northern Region**, the **Southwestern Region**, and the **Pacific Southwest Region**, by the **Angeles, San Bernardino, Challis,** and **Stanislaus National Forests**, and by the Glenwood Ranger District of the **Jefferson National Forest** and the Mariposa Ranger District of the **Sierra National Forest**.

The National Capitol Christmas Tree was provided by New Mexico's **Carson National Forest** during the Centennial year. A living blue spruce was a gift from the people of New Mexico to help celebrate the National Forest Centennial. This was the first time a living tree has been erected by the Forest Service on the Capital Mall. The 60-foot tree, with its 30-ton root ball, was dug up and transported to Washington, DC. Over 8,000 ornaments of tin, wood, ceramic, and straw made by New Mexico school children and senior citizens decorated the tree along with red chile tree lights. After the Christmas holiday the Centennial tree was successfully planted at the National Arboretum as a symbol of forestry conservation. At last report, the Centennial tree is doing well in Washington, DC.

Design student Lila Jean Greathouse created the winning commemorative ornament for the **Ottawa National Forest** in Michigan. The design represents the Ottawa National Forest logo of a bear, superimposed on a Christmas tree, with bright red and green colors. It incorporated the themes of the 1991 holiday season, the National Forest System Centennial and the 60th anniversary of the Ottawa National Forest into a simple attractive ornament.

At least two Forest Service units had Centennial work days, the **Lincoln National Forest** in New Mexico and the **Forest Products Laboratory** in Madison, Wisconsin, concluding with potlucks. The **Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests** in Georgia combined Centennial celebrations with their local zoo—and appropriately the national forest exhibit was located right across from the bears.

The **Ashley National Forest** in Utah celebrated the Centennial with a 6.5-mile trail hike and ride on the historic Carter Military Road from its beginning at the 9,800 feet to its end at 500 feet. Speakers described the construction of the road in the 1880's and its contribution to the development of the Uintah Basin and pointed out historic features along the trail ride's route.

An ice cream social at Heceta Head, an old lighthouse caretaker's home, celebrated the Centennial of Oregon's **Siuslaw National Forest**. The LaCroix District of Minnesota's **Superior National Forest** incorporated Centennial information into its resort naturalist training program. The naturalists gave Centennial programs at area resorts throughout the summer. The video "A Precious Legacy, Our National Forest System" and the Ranger's introduction about the Centennial keynoted the Interagency Information Exchange meeting on the Naches Ranger District of the **Wenatchee National Forest.**

Centennial National Christmas tree from the Carson National Forest New Mexico.

Send off celebration for National Christmas tree.

Nature talks at the Pocatello Ranger District's in Cherry Springs Nature Area (**Caribou National Forest**, Idaho) featured a Centennial display, a brief Centennial talk, and a poster giveaway along with the nature topic of the evening. Interpreters on Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** gave two campground presentations using black and white slides titled "Tomorrow, Today, and Yesterday" highlighting Apache Forest history. An added attraction of the programs was a "live" reading of Ranger Collingwood's letters to Miss Jean Cummings. A melodrama took a twist toward the Centennial at the Centennial-Saratoga Springs Festival of the Arts celebration in Wyoming on **Medicine Bow National Forest's** Brush Creek Ranger District during Fourth of July week. The melodrama somehow featured Smokey and Woodsy, and the heroine ran off with a forest ranger!

The **Stanislaus** (California) **National Forest's** biking pamphlet is dedicated to the Centennial. The pamphlet includes a paragraph about the meaning of the Centennial and the Centennial logo is displayed on its cover and on each of the accompanying maps. The **Texas Highway Department** printed the Centennial logo on their official highway map.

Other Centennial Events

A number of different activities helped celebrate the National Forest Centennial. Following are some of those activities and who participated in them. Activities are in alphabetical order.

Art

Art appeared as part of the Centennial celebration in many forms, from photo contests on many national forests to several exhibits in art galleries to the billboards on the Boise National Forest in Idaho.

A district ranger started out by telling me about the looonnnnnggg winters in Wyoming and how Forest Service folks from the Brush Creek Ranger District on the **Medicine Bow National Forest** and art afficienados got together in Saratoga, Wyoming, and came up with the idea of an event that not only celebrated the National Forest Centennial but the Saratoga Festival of the Arts. Included in this soire were a juried art show with a $500 prize, melodramas, Teddy Roosevelt speaking on conservation, a street dance, and a buffalo barbeque. The event was so much fun, that they celebrated again in 1992 with another festival and even more people came.

Montana's **Bitteroot National Forest** used the art idea to update the national forest's photo files and have fun at the same time! They asked Forest Service employees, Job Corps enrollees, Forest Service volunteers, and retirees to enter their slides and photographs. Employees took their cameras to the field to photograph what they did and what they saw on their jobs.

One forest, the **Boise National Forest** in Idaho, announced the National Forest Centennial to over 65,000 people during May 1991 through the use of Centennial billboards at six locations in southern Idaho. The effort was part of a public service partnership between the Boise National Forest and the Metropolitan Outdoor Advertising Company of Boise. The billboards caught a lot of attention, and Boise National Forest folks heard about them from friends and neighbors for months afterwards.

Roger Ayers, a Santa Fe, New Mexico artist donated his painting "High in the Saddle" to New Mexico's **Santa Fe National Forest** to commemorate the Centennial. It depicts a forest ranger on horseback in the Santa Fe Baldy Saddle area. The painting shows the mountains above Santa Fe and Lake Katherine in the Pecos Wilderness. During the reception, the artist told of his snowshoe trip into the Pecos Wilderness in the late winter to ensure the accuracy of the scene he was painting.

John Prokop, Assistant Director for Administration of the **North Central Forest Experiment Station** painted a portrait of Raphael Zon (confidant of Gifford Pinchot and first Director of the Lake States Experiment Station) to celebrate the National Forest Centennial and the Stations' 25th anniversary.

The Watershed, Air, and Soils Staff in the **Washington Office** produced its own poster for the Centennial. The **Boise National Forest** in Idaho commissioned an art piece that depicts Pinchot, Marshall, and Leopold with the Centennial logo and banners.

Centennial Posters—Visions of the Past and Future

The Washington Office's Centennial posters were seen everywhere—and rightly so! Their beautiful images were chosen to reflect the theme of time inherent in celebrating the centennial of an historic event. The painting by Albert Bierstadt represents the past and the beginnings of the idea of forest conservation which led to the establishment of the National Forest System. The photograph by David Muench represents the future and the continuing concern and challenge for the wise management of the world's forest environments.

Albert Bierstadt's painting "Island Lake, Wind River Range, Wyoming," was chosen as an image of the past. It shows a landscape that became part of the first forest reserve, the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve, a landmark in the development of the National Forest System. The painting communicates a sense of history and the expansiveness of the National Forest System.

Albert Bierstadt (1830-1902) was a tremendously popular painter known for his portrayals of panoramic landscapes. Today the art world is showing a new interest in his paintings. Raised in New Bedford, Massachusetts, he traveled to Duesseldorf, Germany, at age 22 to study art and returned to the United States several years later as

an accomplished landscape painter. In the early 1860's, his fame and popularity spread. He painted a portion of the grand scenery of Wyoming's Wind River Mountains, which he had visited in the summer of 1859. California landscapes, especially those of Yosemite, were also in his repertoire. He painted highly detailed, illusionistic landscapes that captured the subtle poetry of nature and created an effect of awe and grandeur. His use of color and light created atmospheric qualities that transformed reality into magic. Interestingly enough, he was also one of the original members of the Boone and Crockett Club and was one of its powerful opinion molders and members who was interested in the conservation movement.

David Muench's photograph of Juniper Springs on the Ocala National Forest, Florida, was chosen to show the great diversity of forest environments represented in the National Forest System and current global implications of forest management. This tropical forest is one of many ecosystems—ranging from Alaskan rain forests to prairie, to northeastern hardwood forests, to California desert—that are found on National Forest System lands.

David Muench is swiftly gaining world recognition for his dramatic photographs of the natural environment and his talent as a color-film artist. His boyhood interest in photography was enhanced through training at the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York and the Art Center College of Design in Los Angeles and developed further during 10 years of active professional experience. His images are frequently found in magazines such as *American Forests, America West, Arizona Highways, Audubon, Colorado, Desert, National Wildlife,* and *Westways.* His work may also be found in a diversity of books, brochures, and calendars, including his own large-format books on California (with Ray Atkeson, 1970) and Arizona (1971). He makes his home in Santa Barbara, California, and continues to add images to his extensive photographic library.

Athletic Events

Many units celebrated the Centennial by either participating in or sponsoring athletic events. These events ranged from runs and walks to softball games. In some cases, Smokey Bear came to watch or even participate!

It was a double celebration at Legion Field in Great Falls, Montana, when the Great Falls Dodgers helped Smokey Bear celebrate his 47th birthday and the national forests celebrate their Centennial. In a stadium festooned with banners, Smokey handed out baseballs imprinted with his picture and the Great Falls Dodger logo. Smokey and **Lewis and Clark National Forest** Supervisor Gorman threw out the first pitch of the baseball game.

Dedication of the Lochsa River Historic Trail on Idaho's **Clearwater National Forest** was followed by the Lochsa Trail Initiation Ride-Hike-Bike. A few hardy souls braved drizzling rain to initiate the newly refurbished trail by traveling the 1 1/2 miles from the ranger station to Fish Creek, 6 miles to Beaver Creek, or the 16 miles distance all the way to Split Creek.

The **Rio Grande National Forest** in Colorado raised nearly $950 to celebrate the future with a run/walk/bikeathon and used the money to plant trees at the Conejos and Spectacle Lake Campgrounds. Volunteers from TCI and the Rio Grande, many with their families, planted nearly a thousand blue spruce in a day.

New Mexico's **Cibola National Forest**, KGGM-TV, and the Sandia Mountain Wildlife and Conservation Association sponsored the "Run for the Mountain" as part of the centennial while runners and walkers on the Intermountain Region's **Boise National Forest** challenged Idaho's Schaffer Butte.

In the **Pacific Southwest Region**, the Centennial Striders stood out in the 80th Annual Bay to Breakers Race. Forest Service employees and friends met in the early morning hours of Sunday, May 19, 1991, in San Francisco to join 100,000 other wild and crazy people. The 30 Forest Service striders drew attention with three brightly colored Centennial banners carried aloft through the crowds of thousands. The banner bearers covered the 7 ½ miles in a respectable time and followed their triumph by gathering at the Footfest for eats and photographs.

The **Rogue River National Forest** in Oregon hosted a State-wide Centennial Forest Service Softball Tournament for all employees and their families. Over 200 players participated, representing 15 teams from seven different national forests. Centennial celebrations on the Manistee Ranger District of the **Huron-Manistee National Forest** included a 5-mile hike on the North Country Trail and a Canoe trip on the Manistee River.

It was a bright sunny day in May when nearly all regional office employees of the **Eastern Region** spent their lunchtime walking nearly 2 miles in a Centennial Wellness walk. The walk began at the Ruess Federal Plaza in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The route included a stop at the lakefront for refreshments and commemorative T-shirts. A special route was set up for the physically challenged.

The Centennial athletic event that we wish we all could have seen? The "½K Tadpole Trot" for kids on the California's **Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit**.

Conferences

Several conferences were held in conjunction with the National Forest Centennial.

"An evening with John Muir", as performed by nationally acclaimed actor Lee Stetson, was the prelude to the Centennial Symposium "Public Land Stewardship for the Next 100 Years" sponsored by the **San Juan National Forest** and several citizen's groups in Durango, Colorado. The symposium focused on helping the community learn more about how its national forest is used, how to gain information on public land use issues, and how

individuals can play a role in land use decisions. The afternoon was devoted to a panel discussion including representatives of tourism, timber, ranching, environmental, and wildlife concerns. Informational booths were set up by local organizations to offer information on environmental concerns, recycling projects, wildlife, education, tourism, and multiple uses.

An important part of the Centennial observances in the **Southwestern Region** included three Centennial/New Perspectives symposia. One (a series of mini-seminars) was held in a variety of locations in northern New Mexico, one was held in Las Cruces, New Mexico, and one was at the Northern Arizona University of Flagstaff. All of these symposia included a research component and focused upon "Conservation: Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow." All were highly interactive with local communities and involved a wide variety of performing arts as tools to express the cultural connections with the land. Native American dance, music and legends; mariachi bands; environmental theatre; children's performances; living history portrayals; and musical performances livened up the scholarly agendas.

The **Gifford Pinchot Institute for Conservation** at Grey Towers, the **Washington Office**, and the **Southern Region** each hosted seminars on land ethics. The seminars served as vehicles to generate practical guidelines to address management shortcomings in a global environment. Two seminars were held to implement the idea. The first, in November 1991, was held at Grey Towers where an eclectic group of theologians, scholars, and natural resource managers discussed the topic for 2 days. The results of the seminar were pulled together by Alaric Sample in his book entitled *Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation*. The results were shared with the entire Forest Service and other natural resource professionals with the printing and distribution of over 15,000 copies. The book generated many accolades and is already being used in universities.

The second conference was held a year later in Atlanta, Georgia. Hosted by the **Southern Region**, over 100 Forest Service professionals came together to talk about the implications of the land ethic principles presented in Al Sample's book. A contemporary twist was added to the discussions by bringing in the question of how the Forest Service's growing cultural diversity might influence the perception of a land ethic. The conference concluded with an excellent tour of the **Chattahoochee National Forest** as an example of the kind of forest we can expect to manage in the future.

4-H kids dressed as clowns handed out programs at the Southwestern Region's Centennial Symposium.

Dedications and Rededications

Some of the dedications were for historical buildings (see chapter 1), as well as roads and trails. A Centennial theme was used or woven into a number of present-day dedications. These dedications included a wild and scenic river, a national recreation area, a geothermal plant, and a number of scenic byways and trails.

The Centennial Scenic Byway between Boise and Stanley, Idaho, was dedicated on Idaho's **Boise National Forest**. A 70-mile scenic byway in the **Black Hills National Forest** in South Dakota was dedicated to Peter Norbeck, who worked tirelessly in the 1920's and 1930's to promote conservation and tourism in the Black Hills. Mount Rushmore, the Iron Mountain Road, and Custer State Park are just some of the projects that Mr. Norbeck helped establish.

The Silver Thread Scenic Byway at the top of Spring Creek Pass between Lake City and Creede in Colorado's **Rio Grande National Forest** was dedicated September 21, 1991. The Northshore Scenic Byway on Minnesota's **Superior National Forest** was also dedicated druing the Centennial.

The Lewis and Clark Adventure Trail on the **Salmon National Forest's** Leadore Ranger District in Idaho, the Sierra Vista Scenic Trail on California's **Sierra National Forest**, and the Longhouse Scenic Byway on Pennsylvania's **Allegheny National Forest** were also dedicated during the Centennial year.

Grading and surfacing of the Centennial Trailhead on Colorado's **White River National Forest** heralded the beginning of a partnership between TCI Cablevision and the Rifle Ranger District. The trailhead provides access to the former East Elk Trail, now renamed the Centennial Trail, which is the route from the Colorado River to the White River Plateau Timber Reserve. In historic times, Ute Indians used the route to reach their summer hunting grounds, today it is a popular foot and horseback trail.

Probably the most interesting facility dedicated during the Centennial year was the first fully commercial geothermal power plant on National Forest System lands. The GS Geothermal plant was dedicated on June 5, 1991 on California's **Inyo National Forest**. Constructed on a Federal geothermal lease within the Mono-Long Valley Known Geothermal Resource Area, the plant will produce between 15 and 20 megawatts of power, depending on

Centennial dedication of Accessible Fishing Platform on Arizona's Apache-Stigreaves National Forest.

the time of the year. This is enough power to supply 15,000 to 20,000 people and using this geothermal resource will save about 186,000 barrels of oil per year.

The **Six Rivers National Forest** in California used the Centennial to dedicate the Smith River National Recreation Area. The Smith River is the only remaining river in California to remain free-flowing for its entire length, from headwaters to mouth. Recent emerging environmental issues such as not cutting redwoods, reducing cutting of old-growth timber, and protecting the northern spotted owl all played a role in the Smith River's designation. During the celebration, "Precious Legacy" and two other Centennial videos played continuously and a photo exhibit displayed the history of the Six Rivers National Forest.

A Centennial celebration was combined with the dedication of the Cache La Poudre Wild and Scenic River on the **Arapaho and Roosevelt National Forests** in Colorado. Activities included an open house with demonstrations and the centennial displays and a special Native American dedication ceremony, "Joining of the Waters."

The Mt. Lola dedication is significant because it involved acquiring new land to add to the National Forest System. The purchase of the 1,800-acre Mt. Lola area added prime recreation land to California's **Tahoe National Forest**. The 2-day event celebrating the purchase was dubbed the Mt. Lola Jubilee and included an 8-mile hike to the summit of Mt. Lola, a time capsule, an interpretation of the infamous Spider Dance by Lola Montez (for whom the peak was named) a ceremonial toast, and the raising of a Forest Service flag over the peak.

The Intermountain Region's **Humboldt National Forest** dedicated the Ward Mountain Recreation Area a few miles west of Ely, Nevada. The area, which has long served as a recreation focal point for the town, was upgraded with a greatly enlarged parking lot, picnic sites, a hiking and skiing trail, and horseshoe pits. The ceremony recognized the Centennial celebration and spoke of the value of the partnerships that helped develop the facility and the community's overwhelming support.

Exhibits

One thing that can be said about our Centennial exhibits is that they reached lots of people. Between the major exhibits such as the the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Wyoming, the National Poster Art Competition, Artists in the Ottawa, smaller regional exhibits, and local and fair displays, the Centennial reached millions of people with the Centennial message. Several major exhibits were developed and displayed during the Centennial year.

"Artists in the Ottawa" was a multi-media display of artworks by local artists depicting forest aspects in verse, watercolor, photographs, sculpture, and other forms of art. The idea of the show originated in August 1990, when Phil Kucera, director of the gallery, visited Forest Supervisor Dave Morton to suggest that local artists create works in honor of the 60th anniversary of Michigan's **Ottawa National Forest** and the Forest Service Centennial.

In his dedication and opening of the exhibit, Dave Morton said, "It is good for Forest Service people to view the Forest through the eyes of artists." Morton emphasized the importance of the forest as a provider of

Dedication of Mt. Lola, Taboe National Forest, California.

commodities such as wood products and as a source of inspiration for many people. "Artists in the Ottawa" was also displayed in the Auditor's Building for the Washington Office.

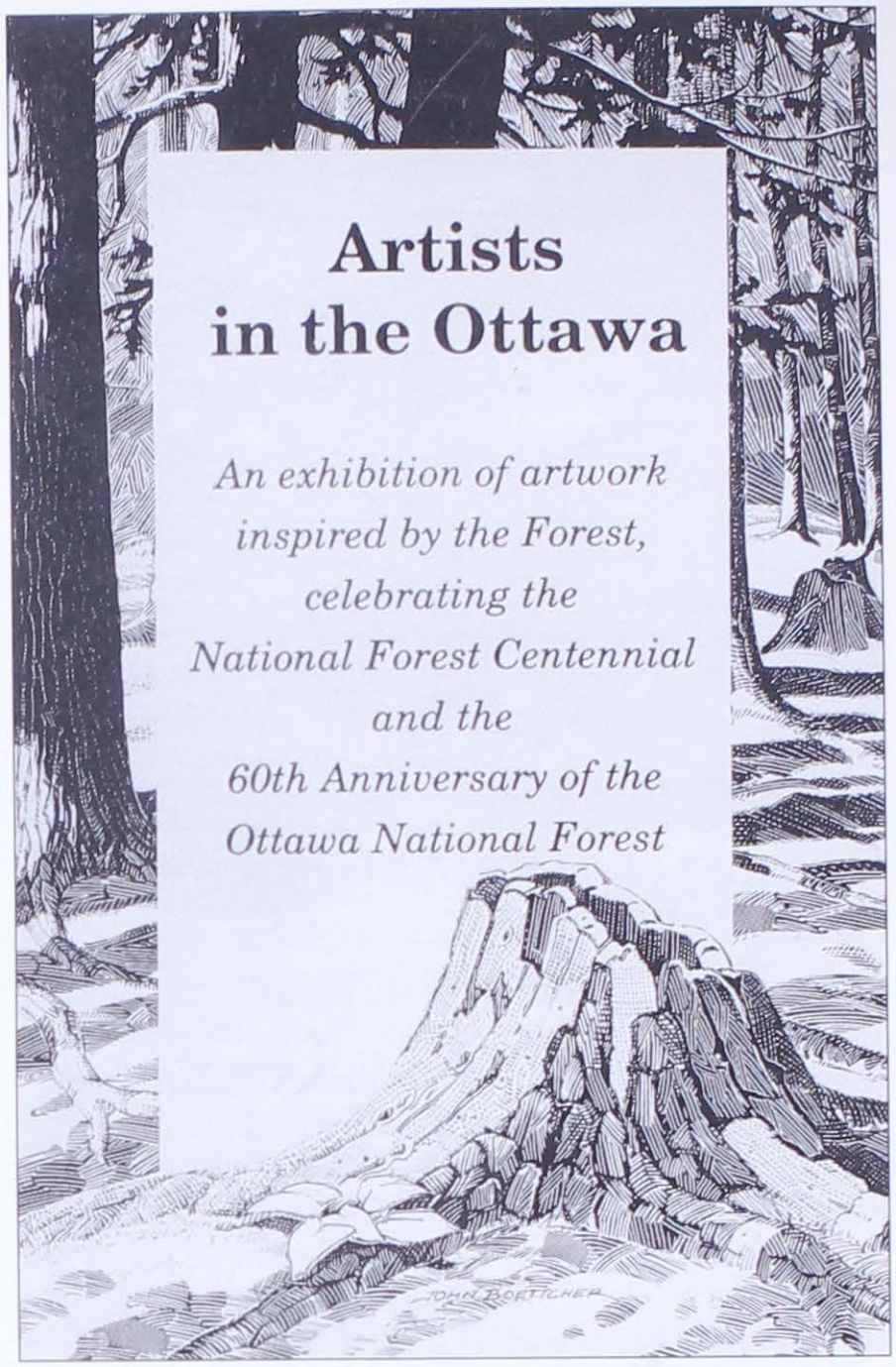
The home of **President Benjamin Harrison** in Indianapolis, Indiana, had a large exhibit of the contributions he made to this country. As part of the display, memorabilia from all the national forest reserves that he established, comprising about 40 million acres, were on display, along with maps and description of the forests.

Ever had a time when someone else's "misfortune" turned into your fortune? The Brush Creek Ranger District of Wyoming's **Medicine Bow National Forest** was the recipient of such luck. The national exhibit "Trails through Time" ran out of traveling money at the the Brush Creek Ranger District, which was able to use the national exhibit as part of its Centennial celebration. The exhibit, funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and State humanities councils in the Rocky Mountain States, displays trails through the Rocky Mountains from prehistoric to the most contemporary times. What a lucky addition!

Several smaller exhibits shared our Centennial message with a variety of audiences. The Sharlot Hall Museum has for many years been the repository of a large Forest Service Collection focusing largely, but not exclusively, on the **Southwestern Region**. Recently, Sharlot Hall's director was hired by Arizona's **Prescott National Forest** as the region's first historian. The impressive Forest Service collection was made into a very large exhibition (it fills a 40 foot by 40 foot room) and traveled to a number of sites during the Centennial year, including the National Retiree's Reunion, the Cody event, libraries, museums (including the grand opening event of Payson's Museum of the Forest), and university symposia. This exhibit and much more artifactual material now belong to the Forest Service, and the Prescott's historian is developing, with the community, an historical and national museum.

Tracing the beginnings of the forest reserves to the establishment of their national forest and their current conservation efforts, personnel of the **Rogue River National Forest** in Oregon developed a Centennial exhibit with the title "The National Forest System. . . 100 Years of Conservation." Through vintage pictures and text, the observer was provided with an interesting tour through the early years and beyond. Current photos illustrating current conservation projects were also displayed. The full-scale exhibit appeared at the Jackson County Fair, which boasted a record-breaking attendance at over 150,000 in 1991. The exhibit was then transferred to the Southern Oregon Historical Society for August and September, where the forest historian provided a special presentation on the history and stories of the area.

The **Siskiyou National Forest** in Oregon built and staffed a full-scale L-4 fire lookout at their "Forest Centennial Fire Lookout Exhibit" at the 1991 Josephine County Fair. Over 40 uniformed Siskiyou employees and Smokey Bear participated in this event. Total fair attendance was 94,000 people. (An L-4 lookout is the standard 14-foot by 14 foot precut frame lookout house typical of those built from 1929 to 1953.)



The **San Bernardino National Forest's** Centennial exhibit, complete with a mannequin dressed in the 1906 uniform, was displayed at the San Bernardino County Museum Hall of History for the entire month of June 1991. Presentations about the national forests, National Forest Centennial, and the San Bernardino National Forest were given each Saturday.

The New Mexico State Fair featured a Centennial Log Cabin as it would have been during the early part of this century and staffed it with modern-day rangers to provide living history and interpretive information to visitors. The area around the cabin contained a display of tools and equipment for hands-on discussions with visitors young and old.

The Centennial provided an excellent opportunity to build permanent structures for front office displays. At the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area, more than 25,000 visitors viewed a series of 12 photos that depicted the facilities and experiences available on Oregon's **Siuslaw National Forest** in the mid-thirties!

Naming the Land We Care For: Centennial Celebration of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names."

If you were to name a tributary in the Souhegan River in New Hampshire, would it be

Quohquinapassakessamanaquog

Quohquinapassakessamananog

Quohqunapassakessanannaquog,

Quoh-quinna-passa-kessa-na-nag-nogor

Beaver Creek?

Well...the deciding body chose Beaver Creek.Have you ever wondered how geographical names are chosen and by whom? Here's a little background.

After the Civil War, the accuracy and spelling of geographic names became a serious problem for mapmakers and scientists who required nonconflicting geographic nomenclature. The President of the United States was approached about a solution to the problem.

President Benjamin Harrison, who established the first national forest reserve, is also noted in natural resource circles for having established the Board on Geographic Names on September 4, 1890. The Board, the first of its kind in the world, arbitrates questions about names and establishes official or standard names used in Federal publications. It makes decisions such as choosing Beaver Creek as the name for a tributary of the Souhegan River. Each year, the Board reviews about 1,000 new names and suggested changes, approving fewer than a third.

Because the Forest Service works with maps, it has been represented on this interagency board since 1908. The Board celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1991 and during the century, it has grown into an international organization staffed by toponymists, linguists, and geographers. Its database currently contains 2.5 million name records.

To make a significant contribution to the Board's centennial celebration, Roberta Quigley, Washington Office Engineering Staff, and Pat Gardiner, Intermountain Region Engineering Staff, developed a traveling exhibit that represents multi-regional activities on Forest Service lands, entitled "Naming the Land We Care For: Centennial Celebration, U.S. Board on Geographic Names." It includes a short history, an 1840's map of the United States, and notable geographic features on National Forest System land (by Forest Service region) that have been affected by the Board's action.

The exhibit was displayed at most regional headquarters offices, the Library of Congress and the **Washington Office**, and at the Centennial celebration of the forest reserves at Cody.

The **National Forests of Mississippi** put together a Centennial Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) display that toured throughout the state and appeared at the Cradle of Forestry Field Day in June 1991. The exhibit continues to tour and may eventually be put with all the Centennial regalia in the National Civilian Conservation Corps Museum in St. Louis.

If you walked through the airport in Boise, Idaho, in 1991 or 1992, you saw one of the **Boise National Forest's** Centennial exhibits, which contained seven old photos of various dimensions showing people enjoying or working in the forests of Idaho.

An excellent exhibit of Forest Service memorabilia and historic photos from Montana's **Kootenai National Forest** have been collected and assembled at the Troy Historical Museum in Troy, Montana.

Airshows and aviation days sported Centennial exhibits on two national forests, the **Shasta-Trinity National Forest** in California and the **Superior National Forest** in Minnesota. The Shasta-Trinity's smokejumper and air attack base had a Centennial exhibit at Benton Field Aviation Day. The Superior National Forest showed their Centennial display at the Duluth Airshow.

One of the **Umatilla National Forest's** (Oregon) seasonal employees (he is a teacher in his other life) developed a Centennial display at a local school. The **Inyo National Forest's** (California) historian, Emilie Martin, developed a portable historical display that saw use at the Anaheim Sportshow, Earth Day, Mule Days, dedication of the Geothermal Power Plant, school presentations, and the Supervisor's Office Centennial Open House.

The Petersburg Ranger District (**Tongass National Forest**) and the Petersburg, Alaska, library celebrated the Centennial with a display of Federal books. The exhibit included some Forest Service history books, including *100 Years of Federal Forestry*, as well as on how to enjoy our national forests.

One of the districts on Oregon's **Siuslaw National Forest** set up a display about old lookouts for their local library.

A local historian who used to be a lookout and once owned the newspaper in Saratoga, Wyoming, collaborated with the Brush Creek Ranger District of the **Medicine Bow National Forest** to develop and exhibit on "Lookouts 1885 to the Present" at the local library. The exhibit included not only pictures, but historical facts gleaned from old newspapers.

NorthwesTrek, a wildlife park and subsidiary of the Tacoma (Washington) Metropolitan Park System, displayed the large Centennial exhibit developed by the Washington Office during August, September, and October of 1991. Approximately 10,000 visitors visited the park during that period.

Centennial Fair Displays and Other Exhibits

Probably the most prevalent way Forest Service units displayed their pride in the Centennial was with exhibits placed in local fairs and at open houses. Imagine how many people saw these exhibits and could share our pride in the Centennial!

"Fair Camp," the **Bitterroot National Forest's** outdoor Centennial display at the Ravalli County Fair in Montana, depicted an "early day camp," complete with pre-50's gear, and an interpretive display depicting national forest history. The other end of the 40- by 60-foot space depicted modern-day, light-weight, low-impact camping gear and tent. Forest employees took turns visiting with fairgoers, demonstrating primitive tools, and explaining not only the history of the Forest Service but current management practices as well. The exhibit won a first place at the fair.

Montana's **Flathead National Forest** expended much effort to have a display at the Northwest Montana Fair depicting the Centennial. It entailed not only the large Centennial display but also included the 1906 uniform and the Ninemile Mule Pack Team, which was featured not only in the fair parade but also during the fair as a static exhibit.

A list of national forests that displayed Centennial exhibits during the Centennial year can be found in appendix 1.

Parades

Parades are a traditional part of fairs and other celebrations. The National Forest Centennial was the theme of several national parades mentioned in national events and many other smaller parades, including the Alpine Rodeo Parade on Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest**, the Discovery Days Parade in New Mexico's **Cibola National Forest**, a parade sponsored by the **Gallatin National Forest's** Livingston Ranger District in Montana, and, of course, the Cody Parade and Rodeo were dedicated to the National Forest Centennial. The Logger's Day Parade in Libby, Montana, on the **Kootenai National Forest** had "100 Years of the National Forests" as its theme. Smokey Bear was Grand Marshall for the parade, and the two banner carriers were outfitted in the 1906 and current Forest Service uniforms. The national forest float, built by volunteers from the Libby Ranger District and the Supervisor's Office, won a blue ribbon in its division.

The Manistee Ranger District of the **Huron-Manistee National Forest** (Michigan) sponsored a 4-day National Forest Festival to celebrate the National Forest Centennial. They set up a special Centennial office in downtown Manistee that included displays, historical articles, photos, and videos. Gifford Pinchot visited the Ramsdell Theatre for a performance in a multi-media presentation about the national forests on the evening of July 3, 1991. Other national forest-sponsored activities included a canoe tour of the Big Manistee River, a north country trail hike, a "maintaining a healthy forest" tour, and a Children's Parade with the theme "The Friendly Forest."

Rodeos

Fairs and parades and rodeos all seem to go together. The National Forest Centennial was celebrated at many rodeos! (listed in appendix 1).

Fishing Activities

Fishing and camping were the focus of many Centennial celebrations across the country, either in conjunction with National Fishing Day or with National Camping Day. From the overwhelming support and turnout the public gave these events on every forest that participated, it is obvious both types of activities were a resounding success. National forests that sponsored an event tied to National Fishing Day or free camping on June 15 as part of National Camping Day are listed in appendix 1.

Birthday Celebrations

The town of Burns, Oregon, where the Snow Mountain Ranger District of the **Ochoco National Forest** and the Burns Ranger District of the **Malheur National Forest** are located, co-celebrated its 100th birthday with the National Forest Centennial. At the fairgrounds, the districts had a large booth with the Centennial display, histories of the Ochoco and Malheur National Forests and the districts. A large fire prevention display called "Centennial House" incorporated the Centennial message with the Smokey Bear message. Smokey enlightened the children's day at the fair by participating in the rodeo and riding the carnival rides with the children.

The user's workshop at the **Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area** used an archeological dig, a ride on a stagecoach, a wetlands investigation, and an historical interpretive talk to discuss management practices with informed users.

California's **Lassen National Forest** had a unique activity at its open house, called the "Conservation Challenge." One of five different versions of a quiz were handed out to visitors. By following the map provided in the packet, those taking the challenge could obtain quiz answers by reading information on the various displays. The prize for getting four questions correct on the quiz was a ponderosa pine seedling.

Media Coverage and Publications

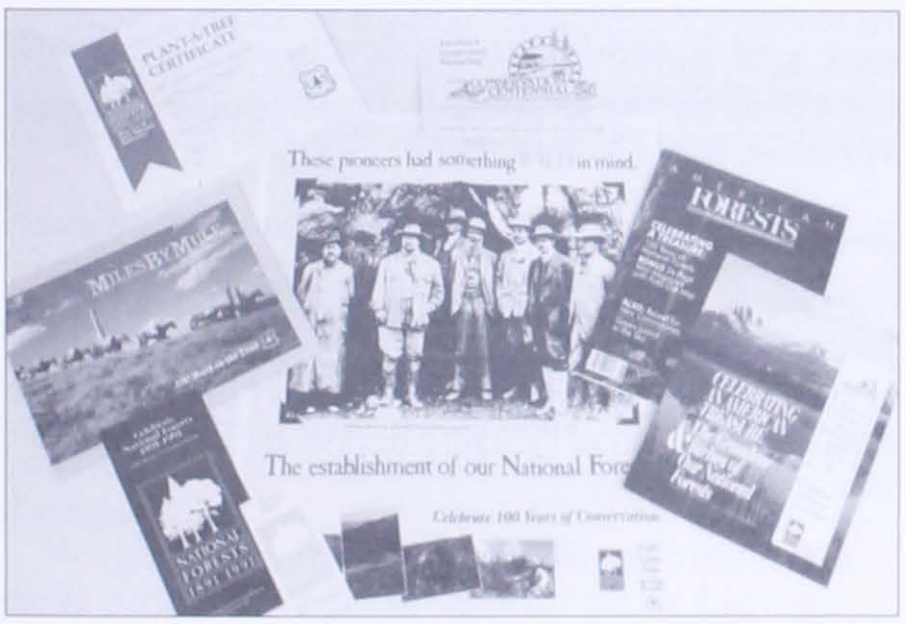
It is often difficult to get noticed by the media for anything that is a celebration instead of a controversy. However, the Centennial was featured in many interesting and often unique ways. . . nationally, regionally, and locally.

We were the centerfold in at least two magazines. Yes! The National Forest Centennial made its centerfold debut in *American Forests* (published by the American Forestry Association) and also in *Destination Washington* published by GTE Discovery Publications.

Television

National television covered the National Forest Centennial on several occasions. The "Today Show" featured the **Ninemile Mule Pack Team** as it packed supplies for the Mt. Wam Lookout restoration and materials for refurbishing Wolverine Cabin in the Ten Lakes Scenic Area. The "Bicentennial Forest Tree Planting" at the **Bessey Nursery** was a featured segment with Roger Welsch on CBS's "Sunday Morning with Charles Kuralt." In Washington, DC, John Dolan (assistant Centennial coordinator) appeared with Willard Scott on the "Today Show" with the proclamation of June as National Forest Centennial Month. **Rose Bowl Parade** coverage showed our entry as the announcers discussed the Centennial of the National Forest System.

In cooperation with the Gillett Broadcasting Group, a series of three 1-hour programs were produced covering the past ("This Land is Your Land"), the present ("A Balancing Act"), and national forest management in the future ("America's Backyard"). These programs featured footage from every region in the country and interviews with many employees. All three programs were aired at Gillett company stations in 10 different states. Copies of the videos were sent to each region and station. They serve as excellent introductions to our national forests and the agency.



"This Land is Your Land" is a travelog highlighting unique feature of the National Forest system and describing multiple-use management. "A Balancing Act" reviews the major issues facing management of the national forests today—the spotted owl, mining, grazing, and wildlife and fish protection—and describes how the Forest Service is dealing with these issues, and the laws regulating our management. "America's Backyard" traces our past and the legacy of Gifford Pinchot and related the first forest rangers to the agency's mission today. The program also looks at lesser-known treasures of our national forests, including the bald eagle in Alaska and Florida, tropical bird research in Puerto Rico, the Ghost Ranch in New Mexico, llamas in Wyoming, and backcountry mules in Idaho, as well as recreational activities like wind surfing in Washington, trailriding in South Dakota, whitewater rapid riding in Oregon, salmon fishing in Alaska, and hunting, wildlife viewing, and special use permits all across the Nation.

The programs were developed during the Centennial, but they provide a good introduction to the Forest Service for new employees. The original footage for these three programs—over 50 tapes and 17 hours—is available for use in internal programs. Contact your regional or station audio-visual specialist. The **Washington Office**, the **Rocky Mountain Region**, and the **Pacific Southwest Region** produced videos during the Centennial. They were designed to inspire participation in the Centennial and educate the public to the significance of the Centennial of the National Forest System.

Two Centennial public service announcements (PSA's) were created by the **Washington Office** for national distribution. Each regional office, forest, station, and area office received copies and over 200 were mailed to the top 50 televisions stations across America. With the Centennial poster as an incentive to sending back the enclosed postcard, we asked stations to let us know when they aired the PSA's. We received about 77 cards back indicating when PSA's were aired, which PSA was better, and which stations wanted more of this type of announcement. From contacts with our region and station coordinators, and the postcards, we can estimate that the PSA's were shown in almost every state and over 200 towns across the nation, reaching several million people.

Local TV coverage included 30-second PSA Centennial videos produced by Montana's **Flathead National Forest**. The Flathead National Forest also produced television documentaries on the Marias Pass Rededication and the Northern Region's Engineering Centennial Ceremony. The **Jefferson National Forest's** Centennial exhibit inside John Fox Junior's House was televised on WKPT in Virginia.

Idaho Governor Cecil Andrus proclaimed the week of June 8-14 **Idaho's National Forests Centennial Week**. The signing of the proclamation was covered by Boise news media and resulted in several articles in the *Idaho Statesman* and a story on Idaho's KTVB evening newscast.

The Public Broadcasting System (PBS) was a supporter of the National Forest Centennial both on a National and local level. PBS in California produced the Gifford Pinchot video with Gary Hines, "Gifford Pinchot: America's First Forester." This adaptation of Gary Hines' one-man play about the first chief of the Forest Service was aired by PBS stations around the country. The video incorporates historic photos and footage as Hines traces Pinchot's colorful life including his friendships with John Muir and Theodore Roosevelt. It covers the conservation movements' stormy beginnings at the turn of the century and ends with a brief account of Pinchot's career after leaving the Forest Service.

A Centennial public service announcement (PSA) was produced and aired on cable networks throughout Puerto Rico.

In celebration of the Centennial, Alabama Public Television aired a 30-minute program featuring the **National Forests of Alabama**. They also aired a program with Tuskegee District Ranger Bedford Cash about the National Forest Centennial. While evening news viewers in Arkansas saw Blanchard Springs Cabin administrator, Bob Reeves, interviewed about the Centennial.

The **Eldorado National Forest** in California and the **Chugach National Forest's** Glacier Ranger District in Alaska both promoted the National Forest Centennial during local PBS pledge drives.

Video productions

The award-winning 5 $^{1}/_{2}$-minute video, "A Precious Legacy: Our National Forest System," shown in visitor centers and Forest Service reception areas, illustrates the haven national forests have become and how fortunate we are that early conservationists had the insight to think about the future and to leave the priceless treasure of the national forests.

In a 13-minute video, Pinchot's ghost returns to Grey Towers to reflect on past achievements and to encourage us to think about the challenges and issues we face today. "Our Heritage Is Our Land" features Gary Hines as Pinchot's ghost, who finds that conservation issues today are as controversial as they were in 1891.

In the fall of 1991, the **Rocky Mountain Region** produced an 8-1/2 minute video called "Scott's Letter Home." Scott writes a letter home telling his family about the Forest Service. The video shows how the first rangers were alone in the wilderness and how those times have changed. It reflects on present-day need to balancing use with the capabilities of the land.

The **Southwestern Region's** interpreter Rita Cantu produced "This Is Our Heritage" an 18-minute lapse-dissolve slide show that was then made into a video. The Centennial message incorporated some aspects of New Perspectives. This video had four screenings in Washington, DC, and was sent to all Southwestern Region national forests.

Radio presentations

Many national forests and ranger districts used the radio in innovative ways to celebrate our Centennial. Several terrific radio spots were written and presented by Kathryn Bacon of California's **Klamath National Forest**. They made national forest history come alive! California's **Lassen National Forest** prepared and produced 13 "Moments in Time" radio announcements that were played on a local radio station. In Nebraska, where public lands and trees are both scarce, the history of the forestry and its effects were chronicled in a series of 21 original public service announcements by KRVN radio in Lexington, Nebraska. KRVN also broadcast remote from the Centennial Celebration at Halsey and was a big help in getting the word out about the Celebration. KBAR, the radio station in Burley, Idaho (near the **Sawtooth National Forest**) hosted a Centennial talk show. Radio announcer Carol Hutchinson of Selma, Alabama, conducted a live interview with the **National Forests of Alabama** Centennial Coordinator Tammy Freeman on a radio station that has a listenership of 80,000 people. Centennial radio spots were broadcast out of Montpelier, Idaho on the **Caribou National Forest**. Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** developed and performed four "Moments in History" Radio PSA's and four individual Centennial radio programs. On Minnesota's **Chequamegon National Forest**, the Forest Service mini-history segments were read as features on various radio stations. The Summit District of California's **Stanislaus National Forest** presented a Centennial interview show on a local radio station. Arizona's **Gila National Forest** held a Gila National Forest Gold Contest, a forest scavenger hunt, with clues given over the radio. There was also a series on Gila National Forest history. Arizona's **Tonto National Forest** featured daily recreation and centennial messages by Ranger Jim on KNIX, KCW, and KCY-FM in Arizona. A special Centennial radio program was presented by Idaho's **Boise National Forest** on KGEM Radio in Boise.

Newspaper articles

There were so many articles produced and featured in just about every State in the country, so many that we cannot list them all. To those that sent us samples, we have gleaned a few of the more diverse and unique and mention them here.

In California, the **Plumas National Forest's** *Conservation History* with historical photos and diary excerpts was distributed in mid-June to Plumas County's 17,000 residents as a supplement to the local newspaper and also distributed during fair week and special events.

The Centennial logo and brief write-ups were featured in the 1991 Idaho County *Free Press* "Get Acquainted" edition. They were also prominent in the 1990 annual report of Idaho's **Nez Perce National Forest**, the 1991 Idaho County *Visitor Guide*, and a special Earth Day edition of the Lewiston *Morning Tribune*.

Arkansas's **Ozark-St. Francis National Forests** put out a special Centennial edition for their newspaper. The history of Montana's **Bitterroot National Forest** and the newspaper of Louisiana's **Kisatchie National Forest** were both published in tabloid format.

A weekly newspaper column in the *Tobacco Valley News* (**Kootenai National Forest**, Montana) featured Forest Service retirees' reminiscences of working in the early days of the Forest Service. The Calaveras *Enterprise* (**Stanislaus National Forest**) California published a lengthy article based on a paper by Douglas MacCleery, then continued its historical, national forest theme by printing 12 of the mini-histories by Terry West.

Idaho's **Challis National Forest** had a series of sixteen articles that ran weekly in their local newspaper and proved to be extremely popular in the community. The Manistee *News Advocate* in Manistee, Michigan, marked the National Forest Centennial by having a weekly series of substantial articles focusing on the agency and the Manistee Ranger District (**Huron-Manistee National Forest**).

The Grand Canyon News (**Kaibab National Forest**) in Williams, Arizona, featured weekly newspaper articles on the National Forest Centennial. "Centennial Adventures" was the name of an insert prepared for local newspapers by the **Stanislaus National Forest** (California). "Forest Service Mystery," a series of photographs of historic scenes on the **Cibola National Forest**, was published in the Grants (New Mexico) newspaper by the Mt. Taylor Ranger District to generate interest in the Centennial.

Historical segments were broadcast on local radio stations and published in local newspapers around Minnesota's **Chequamegon National Forest**; the Gunflint Ranger District of Minnesota's **Superior National Forest** published articles in the local newspapers.

Publications (and re-publications)

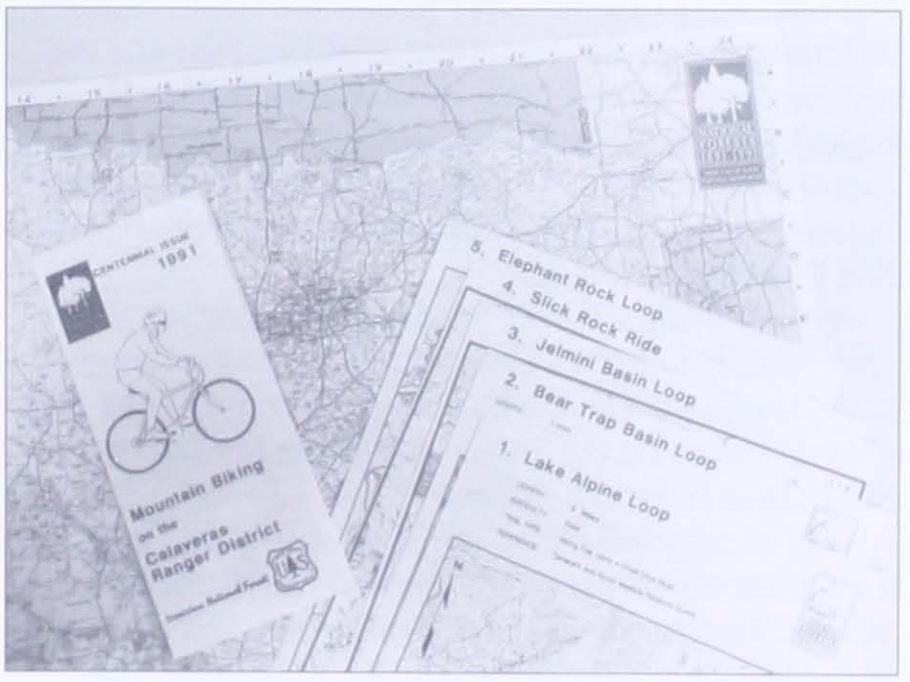
Many books and articles were published or republished during the Centennial year, ranging from the republications of conservation classics (see chapter 1) to articles in several contemporary publications. In addition, many other publications and printed materials were developed.

Montana's **Bitterroot National Forest** developed a media package (and marketing plan) for local newspapers, TV stations, and organization's newsletters. Tennessee's Cherokee National Forest also developed a media package.

The brochure "Celebrate National Forests 1891-1991: 100 Years of Conservation" was produced by the **Washington Office** for national distribution during the Centennial. The **Intermountain Station's** *INTercom* newsletter printed a series of newsletters completely devoted to history. Montana's **Kootenai National Forest** published its own excellent Centennial newsletter containing Forest Service and Kootenai National Forest history and other interesting information. Not only was the newsletter "newsy," but its presentation made readers want to read more! The **Beaverhead National Forest** (Montana) published the mini-histories in its weekly employee newsletter, while the **Bitterroot National Forest** published the mini-histories in the local media and organization newsletters.

The Alpine Ranger District of Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** published its newspaper *Alpine Views* with historical articles about the district and exhibiting Centennial graphics and theme throughout the publication. Copies were placed around the community and at campgrounds and sent to people making written recreation inquiries. Copies were also distributed at community events including the Apache County Fair and the Arizona State Fair. Washington State's **Olympic National Forest's** Recreation Opportunity Guide featured a short article on the Centennial and the Centennial logo.

The **Bitterroot National Forest** (Montana), **Jefferson National Forest** (Virginia), and the **Chattahoochee-Oconee National Forests** (Georgia) had Centennial DG sign-on messages. Each Friday, **Boise National Forest** employees received a "Centennial Capsule" on the DG that contained a bit of information about Boise National Forest history. The **Cibola National Forest** (New Mexico) included a Centennial message in its seasonal recruitment information.



Centennial Bike Tour Map from Stanislaus National Forest and Centennial logo on Texas Road map.

The **Pacific Southwest Region** designed a Centennial poster to commemorate the important dates in the history of conservation. The poster includes a timeline of important events, historic photos, and the establishment dates of the California national forests and reserves. It was a true gem of the Centennial.

TCI Cablevision, one of our partners in the Centennial, assisted in the Saratoga Festival of the Arts and National Forest Celebration for "100 Years of Conservation" on Wyoming's **Medicine Bow National Forest**. The event included a visit from Teddy Roosevelt and a storyteller who spoke of the National Forest System 100 years ago.

Brown Bag Lunches

"Brown bag lunches," presentations given during the lunch hour with an invitation to bring your own, were popular during the Centennial. The **Coconino National Forest** (Arizona) and the **Clearwater National Forest** (Idaho) presented Forest Service Centennial brown-bag series. Centennial brown bag presentations were made in the Federal Building in Jackson, Mississippi, in Twin Falls, Idaho, and at the **Bitterroot National Forest's** Supervisor Office in Montana, and the **Deerlodge National Forest** (Montana) offered a "brown bag" Centennial field trip.

Time Capsules

For those historians down the road and for all those people who read over their shoulders, we are now giving them a glimpse of things that make today interesting and important to use. They can read our mail for a change and they will learn a great deal more about the public voice in 1991.

Paul Fees

In addition to the time capsule buried at the National Centennial Celebration at Cody, Wyoming, there were several other time capsules developed during the Centennial year. Time capsules were part of several dedications including that for the monument at Marias Pass and the naming of Mt. Lola on California's **Tahoe National Forest**. Old Forest Service photos, Kootenai National Forest memorabilia, and maps were put in a time capsule buried by the **Kootenai National Forest** at the Historic Bull River Guard Station.

A phonebook, a Pacific Southwest Newslog, an MRE (Meal-Ready-to-Eat), a Centennial pin, and the summary of the Stanislaus's Forest Plan were the contents of a time capsule buried on the Groveland District of California's **Stanislaus National Forest**.

"We've compiled a wide variety of items so far, including a sampling of newspaper articles from this past year that address the changes taking place in forestry and within the Forest Service," said John Nelson, the **Willamette National Forest's** acting supervisor about the contents of its time capsule. The articles came from a variety of newspapers, including the Portland *Oregonian*, the *Register Guard*, *Statesman Journal*, and the New York *Times*, and addressed such subjects as "light-touch" logging, the H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest (the "birthplace" of new forestry), and spotted owl habitat preservation. Other items included various pins and flyers about the Centennial, facts and figures about forest law enforcement, drawings and stories about the forest by children, information about the Oak Street Child Development Center, the first county-Federal day care center in the nation opened in January 1991, and former Forest Supervisor Mike Kerrick's badge and his USDA award nomination.

Open Houses

Over 200 Forest Service units celebrated the National Forest Centennial with open houses. It was a great way to help the public become reacquainted with their national forests and judging from the innovative and fun activities, we're sure Forest Service employees enjoyed themselves, too. Here are descriptions of some unique open houses. A list of all reported Centennial open houses may be found in appendix a1.

Butterfly Lodge, built in 1913 in Greer, Arizona, was the hunting lodge, seasonal retreat, and artist studio for the author James Willard Schultz and his son, the artist Lone Wolf. The rustic cabin was the site of a Centennial Open House on July 5th and 6th, 1991. The event was the result of a partnership between thirty different private citizens from Greer, South Fork, Round Valley, and St. Johns, and other Arizona locations and the Springerville Ranger District of the **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests**. Show and tell exhibits highlighted the lives and work of the famous former residents using historic memorabilia, photographs, writings, art work, and lectures, plus special presentations of the Conservation Centennial using exhibits, slides, and video presentations.

An Indian blessing, a nature walk, a intriguing presentation entitled "Environmental Magic With Garbage," and a re-enactment of a gunfight and talks about famous outlaws highlighted the Tujunga Ranger District's 3-day Centennial celebration on California's **Angeles National Forest**. There were displays on the history of the forest and its wildlife; music by Irish, folk, and country singers: nature walks" and talks by firefighters. For the kids, there was storytelling, presentations by Smokey Bear and Woodsey Owl, and trash art workshop.

The supervisor's office of California's **Lassen National Forest** and the Eagle Lake Ranger District co-sponsored a Centennial celebration and open house. The community response was terrific! Twelve classes of school kids toured the office, along with an estimated 400 to 500 others, for a total of 800 to 900 folks. What did they see and do? Everything from trying their hand at a "misery whip" (that's a 9-foot crosscut saw for you "young

timers") and deploying a fire shelter to tickling the keys of a DG, "hooting" an owl, watching an arrowhead being crafted out of obsidian, and playing with an infrared distance finder. All in all, visitors browsed through some 25 exhibits and activities. Just over 200 ponderosa pine seedlings were awarded, too—one to each person who successfully tackled "the conservation challenge," a set of four questions whose answers were found somewhere in the open house. More than 50 employees pitched in to make the event the success it was.

Wood shavings flew at the headquarters of Idaho's **Nez Perce National Forest** during the National Forest Centennial Celebration. With Bruce Dreher's log hewing, Randy Borniger's cross-cut sawing, and Ed Lavin's shake making, there were many opportunities for guests to make sawdust using primitive tools and skills. The open house activities, scheduled to coincide with Grangeville's annual Border Day festivities, attracted about 200 people. There was definitely something for everyone—llamas to pet and pack, an antique telephone to crank and call, a cross-cut saw filing "how to," a low-impact stock camp demonstration, and much much more. There were old hand tools, cumbersome (as in HEAVY!!) chainsaw prototypes, and historic photos bearing witness to another era and the birth of an agency.

The Ogden Ranger District of Utah's **Wasatch-Cache National Forest** had an intriguing Centennial celebration in 1991. It had the usual good stuff—tug-o-war, horseshoes, volleyball, a scavenger hunt (complete with some interesting collectables such as live grasshoppers), and a poster contest (children only). But competition took on a new meaning when representatives of the regional office and the Wasatch-Cache National Forest squared off in a pride's-on-the-line "tag-team resource relay." Race activities included: donning fire shirts, deploying fire shelters, setting up flip charts, splitting logs, filling buckets full of water with a bladder bag, and running as quickly as possible carrying buckets on your head across the finish line. The finale of this zany celebration was a synchronized flip chart performance by the Ogden Ranger District!

The **Caribbean National Forest** held a unique open house for the Centennial. During the 3-day event, thousands of people turned out to participate in interpretive walks and other informational programs as well as a viewing of the rare Puerto Rican Parrot, an endangered species that is found only on the Caribbean National Forest, where it is protected. On the Manistee Ranger District (**Huron-Manistee National Forest**, Michigan)Smokey was so thrilled about the Manistee District's open house that he was seen dancing in front of the Ranger District's balloon-adorned sign. Who wouldn't want to come to the district and enjoy the District's open house?

Reunions

Some of the most wonderful stories we've heard about the Centennial have been reminiscences at these reunions and lucky for us, some of the reminiscences have been recorded. Many national forests, ranger districts, and research stations sponsored retirees' reunions as their Centennial celebrations. We have listed all we heard about in appendix 1.

Summary

Different units chose different activities to fit their personalities and celebrate the Centennial. While preparing and presenting all these events was a lot of hard work, those who now look back on them see that they were great fun. In fact some of the events were so much fun that they are being continued as annual events.For all your hard work and the enjoyment you brought to the public and our own employees—participants in the National Forest System Centennial Celebration, we salute you!

CHAPTER 3

Celebrating Our Future

Chapter 3—Celebrating Our Future

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Anticipating the Future

And now as we look into the future and try to find the light that is beckoning us to the next 100 years, what do we see and what kind of a spark is needed to influence millions of individual actions toward doing "the right things." Right things, not just domestically, but right things globally—for we have suddenly realized in the last 20 years, in a way never before expressed—that we depend on the resources of the earth to meet our basic vital needs. If they are diminished or deteriorated, we risk our needs and those of our children going unmet.

Jeff Sirmon, Deputy Chief for International Forestry

Centennials provide a rare opportunity to reflect upon the past, publicly take pride in our enduring successes, and prepare for the future. Most of this yearbook so far has talked about what we did with the first two kinds of opportunities. In this chapter, we talk about the many Centennial events that underlined our hope for the future—seminars on land stewardship, tree planting ceremonies, which symbolize our hopes for forests in the next century, and events focused on children, which symbolize our hopes for humanity in the next century.

Seminars on Stewardship for the Future

Several major futures conferences and seminars were held throughout the year: one at the Grey Towers in Milford, Pennsylvania; another in Atlanta, Georgia; and one in the Southwest in Albuquerque, New Mexico. In addition, a book by Alaric Sample—*Land Stewardship in the Next Era of Conservation*—was published.

Several hundred employees, partners, and special interest groups attended these conferences offering ideas, critical looks at how the New Perspectives program was a positive step forward for the next century, and insights from across the nation on what the public wanted from our national forests.

Bernhard Fernow and Gifford Pinchot did their best to make a land ethic a part of American culture 100 years ago. Progress was made, and by the 1920's, Aldo Leopold thought that our society was on the verge of making, what he called, the third step in our ethical evolution, a land ethic. He was disappointed and said so in 1949. The National Forest Centennial and these seminars in particular were used as a vehicle to ask significant questions about the future management of our natural resources and encourage further studies of land ethics.

The National Forest Are Our Children's Legacy

The national forests are more than our own inheritance from past generations of conservationists, they are our children's and grandchildren's inheritance as well. We must not forget this fact. The world is changing, and there are rising expectations of how we should manage this precious legacy of our national forests. What can we do to help our children so that they can continue to pass on this precious gift to their children?

One hundred years of managing the national forests has taught us a great deal and will help us further define a balance between use, environmental concerns, and social need. It is important that we continue to seek new ways to do this so that the Forest Service can provide future generations with a legacy of scientifically based sound management practices that continually improve the health of ecosystems throughout the national forests and grasslands.

Tree Planting Ceremonies

If there was ever a hope for the future, it was demonstrated by the numerous trees planted for the National Forests' Centennial year. You have already read about the planting of a Bicentennial forest at the **Bessey Nursery** in Nebraska and the planting of "moon sycamores" on Oregon's **Wallowa-Whitman National Forest**. There were other tree plantings, many of which were done appropriately by children.

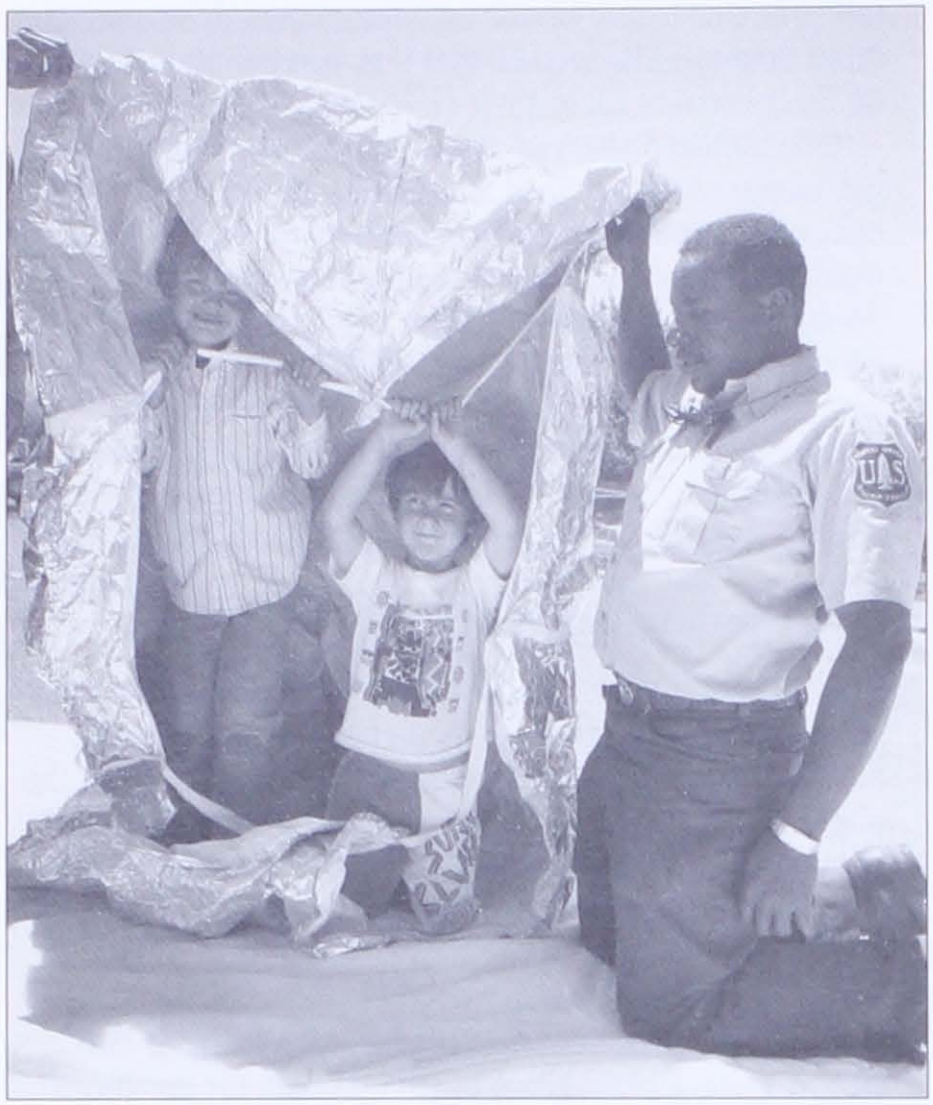
The McCall Ranger District of Idaho's **Payette National Forest** planted a Centennial grove for the Bicentennial celebration. Trees were planted by forest and tribal leaders at the Nez Perce Tribal Headquarters near Idaho's **Clearwater National Forest**. Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves** and New Mexico's **Carson National Forest** combined the Centennial and Arbor Day at their tree plantings. Inner city kids planted trees in San Francisco's **Golden Gate National Park**. After the trees were planted, most of the students vowed that they would come back and check the progress of "their" trees.

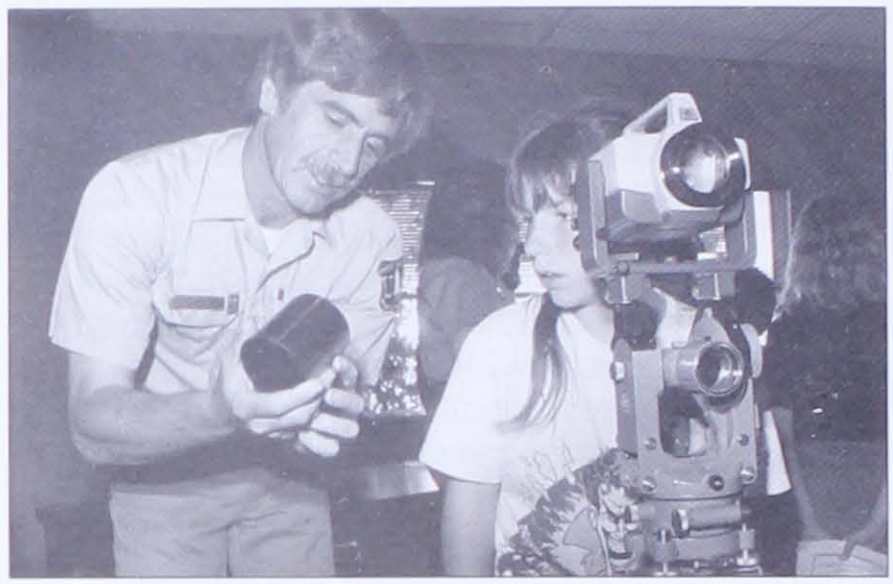
A church group from Los Alamos, New Mexico, planted over 300 blue spruce and ponderosa pine seedlings in a riparian pasture along the Rio San Antonio on the **Carson National Forest**'s Tres Piedras Ranger District on May 11, 1991. Over 25 kids and six adults worked hard all day long planting and watering trees. Their enthusiasm was contagious!

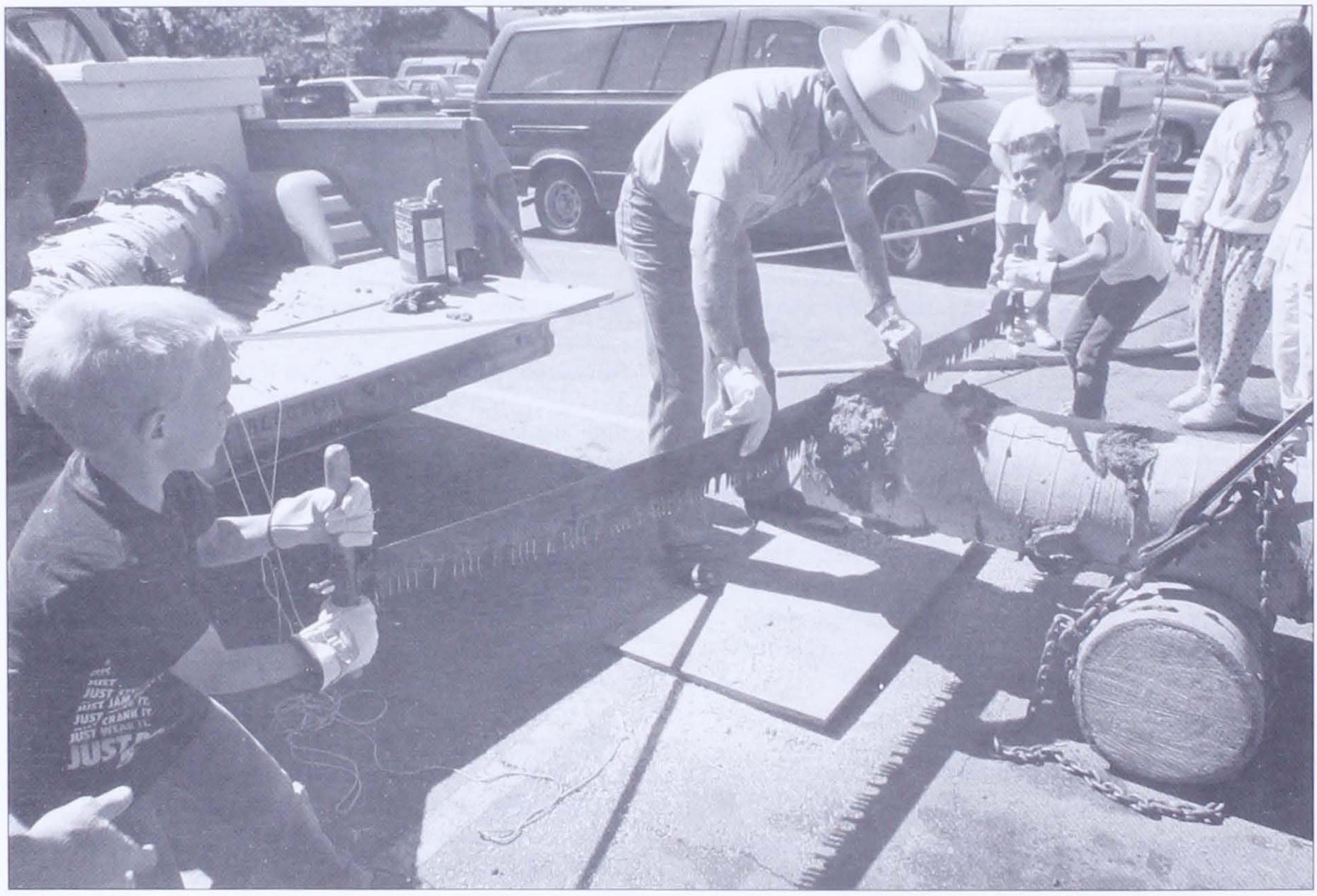
Boy Scouts from the Mt. Lassen Council planted trees on California's **Shasta-Trinity National Forest**. "Tree Day" sponsored by the Cuba Ranger District of New Mexico's **Santa Fe National Forest** hosted several hundred people to talk with district people, hear about the Centennial, and receive a live tree; Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts were a major part of this celebration.

A nice warm summer day and a busload of inner city children made the perfect combination for a Centennial tree planting. The children and volunteers from the **Eastern Regional Office** met at the Havenwoods Environmental Center, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for a picnic lunch. The Havenwoods staff provided instructions,

Children's Activities at the Centennial Open House on the Lassen National Forest.







Project Learning Tree developed a National Forest Centennial Curriculum.

shovels, and seedlings for the group to plant. It was challenging work for the youngsters, but their hard work paid off as the day concluded with a visit from Smokey and Woodsy.

The **Tahoe National Forest** (California) filled packets with sugar pine, white fir, and ponderosa pine seed to give to visitors at each of their Centennial functions. The seeds were to help folks think about the next 100 years and encourage kids to plant trees. The Glenwood Ranger District of the **Jefferson National Forest** and the neighboring Pedlar Ranger District of the **George Washington National Forest** together planted a Centennial tree, a sugar maple chosen for its fall colors, in front of the new Rockbridge Consolidated County High School. Two districts on the **San Bernardino National Forest**—the Arrowhead and Big Bear—conducted tree plantings with local kindergarten, elementary school, and junior high classes.

Focus on Children

Our hopes for the future lay with our children—they are our future citizens, future members of interest groups, and future resource managers, not to mention our future voters! Many Centennial activities included kids, but those that follow were unique "kid" celebrations.

Project Learning Tree

Project Learning Tree (PLT), a long-standing education program, joined the USDA Forest Service in celebrating the National Forest Centennial and getting young people involved in the next hundred years of conservation. In 1991, with the sponsorship of the National Forest Centennial, Project Learning Tree developed the first in a series of curriculum modules for educating secondary students on the basics of forest conservation, the lessons learned in 100 years of the National Forest System, and the issues and challenges facing our Nation now and in the future.

Developing the module was an exciting process that involved teachers, environmental specialists, and resource specialists in several writing conferences around the country. The conferences provided the concepts, information, and case studies for writing the module. They also provided professional growth and a whole lot of fun for the almost 200 participants.

PLT will incorporate the module into its workshops for the coming years, and with activities programs in 50 states, the module is sure to make a difference.

The Urban Tree House

Since its beginnings, the profession of forestry has primarily attracted white males. We suspected that one way to add more diversity to our ranks was to expose members of minority groups to natural resource concepts at an early age. Our solution was to create an environment in which inner city kids could interact with professional foresters and develop an appreciation for natural places.

Ken Cordell, Southeastern Forest Experiment Station

With the Urban Tree House, we brought the forest to the city. The next natural step is to introduce children to a real forest.

Jerry Sesco, Deputy Chief for Research

The Urban Tree House was a Centennial project for the **Southeastern Forest Experiment Station** and the **Southern Region**. The Urban Tree House is an environmental education project conceptualized and developed by experiment station researchers under the leadership of Dr. Ken Cordell; it was designed to bring an understanding of forestry concepts and careers to inner city youth through contact with professionals from Government agencies, universities, and industry. The tree house is an above-ground 12-foot-square shelter surrounded by a 70-foot deck in the shape of the continental United States that shows the States, major river systems, long distance trails, national forests, and Forest Service Experiment Stations. A separate deck representing Alaska is intended for dramatic and educational presentations.

Treasures of el Mundo

Kids living near one of the national forests in New Mexico had a special treat during the Centennial, the children's traveling theatre show—"Treasures of *el Mundo*." New Mexico State University and Las Cruces Public School students took the timely national forest message to New Mexico students. The children's play (written by NMSU theater arts professor Ruth Cantrell and funded by a grant from the USDA Forest Service Centennial Celebration) was staged in the **Lincoln, Gila, Carson, Cibola**, and **Santa Fe National Forests** during its 2-month tour.

The imaginative cast of villains include the enemies of a clean environment—Korada, Eroada, Decibelle, Smog, and Dee Struction—who hinder the efforts to find the "Treasures of *el Mundo* (the World)." The heroes of the play were Weezie, a kind woman who loves and helps animals; Whoopie, a skeptical whooping crane that becomes tangled in beach pollution; and Esperanza, a young girl.

The Woodlanders

The Woodlanders are a set of puppets developed by the **Lincoln National Forest's** (New Mexico) Janet Baca. They're not just any old talking sock or hand puppets in a cardboard frame, but muppet-like characters with a full-blown theatre, lighting, a stage with velvet drapes...the works. Her objective behind designing the Woodlanders was to create an attractive portable tool to be used by Forest Service representatives at schools and meetings with the public. She wanted something that would capture the attention of audiences of all ages. The Woodlanders do just that—they perform environmental skits, sing songs, and interact with the audiences. They made their Centennial debut in several places and young and old alike thought they were terrific. The fame of the Woodlanders is spreading, and who knows, they may even ask to be put on the Forest Service payroll!

Other Educational Events

Puerto Rico's **Caribbean National Forest** encouraged children to participate in the Environmental Theatre, an interactive theatre group that combined environmental messages with the arts.

California's **Klamath National Forest** co-sponsored the "Museum in the Schools" program with the Siskiyou Country Museum using the Centennial theme. The program included a historical vignette on an early Forest Service lookout, Hallie Daggett. Over 1,000 students in 18 classrooms participated in the program.

Kids in Arizona participated in archeological digs during Centennial events on the **Prescott National Forest's** Chino Ranger District. Two senior history students used National Forest Centennial data for com-

pleting their senior history projects on California's **Klamath National Forest**, and a high school class near Idaho's **Salmon National Forest** created *Patchwork* a 140-page publication that highlighted the history of the Forest Reserves and the Salmon National Forest in the Centennial year.

There were many unique Centennial activities for kids. Montana's **Kootenai National Forest** held a Christmas party with a Centennial theme. A Christmas tree was decorated with old-fashioned decorations, historical tales were told, and old-time presents and prizes were given. Kids created regional theme ornaments for the National Capitol Christmas Tree from New Mexico's **Carson National Forest**. As part of the Centennial "pony express" ride to Cody, Wyoming, This pony express delivered 100 letters written by school children to senior citizens in Laurel, Montana. These letters were a big hit!

Poster Contests

The Centennial celebration brought forth many budding artists who learned about the national forests while submitting art for poster contests sponsored by many Forest Service units. Nearly 40 schools in the Boise, Emmett, and Mountain Home, Idaho, area participated in the **Boise National Forest's** Centennial Poster Contest. Three grade groups: K-2, 3-4, and 5-6 were asked to use two phrases "1891-1991—100 years of national forests" or "National Forest System Centennial" on a poster. Nifty prizes were given out, and posters were displayed in ranger district and supervisor's offices afterward.

School children in Libby, Montana, helped the **Kootenai National Forest** celebrate the National Forest Centennial with a poster contest. These kids were free to depict whatever they thought represented "100 Years of the National Forests" and they contributed a wide variety of messages and designs. The colorful display of over 200

Patchwork, a Centennial publication written and produced by students at Solmon River High School, Solmon National Forest Idaho.

Prize-winning photo from the Kootenai National Forest.

posters provided decorations for the Centennial Open House, where the posters were judged by the public. Prizes were awarded to each grade level.

When Kate Preciado of the **Inyo National Forest** introduced the Children's Centennial Poster Contest, she told school children in every elementary school from Lone Pine to Lee Vining, California, about the poster contest and the story of the National Forest Centennial. Twelve schools participated with over 325 entries. The three winners—chosen from each grade category (K-2, 3-5, and 6-8)—rode with with Smokey Bear in a mule-drawn carriage in the Mule Days Parade in Bishop, California.

What would you put on a poster about the national forests if you were a preschool or grade school child and one of your parents worked for Idaho's **Targhee National Forest**? Forest rangers? Waking up in sleeping bags beside a stream? Or a big birthday cake topped with candles shaped like pine cones? Those were the subjects of a few of the entries in the Targhee National Forest's Centennial Poster Contest submitted by daughters and sons of Forest Service employees. Prizes were given for winners a the the local and national forest levels.

A children's poster and essay contest on "What the national forests mean to me," was held for grades K-12 by the **Challis National Forest** in Idaho. Posters from this contest decorated Forest Service walls throughout most of the summer and the winning essays were printed in a local newspaper. Prizes were awarded at school assemblies.

A kids' poster competition was part of the Northern Arizona Symposium during the Centennial. The theme of the contest was "What the Conservation Centennial means to me." With over 50 entrants in two divisions, this

contest brought the community-based Centennial message into the classroom and a college setting, as proud parents photographed their youngster's submissions. Four winners were chosen in each division. Winners received cash awards, commemorative memorabilia, and lunch for themselves and their families at the Symposium. Winning posters went on a traveling display to schools, public offices, and banks in Flagstaff.

More Events With Kids

The Alpine Ranger District of Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** involved third and fourth graders from the Alpine Elementary School in putting together over 500 Centennial seed packets that were distributed to the public at the District Office, at special community events, and during interpretive center programs at campgrounds. One thousand additional seed packets were stuffed by a "junior workforce" of children of Forest Service employees. The Heber District of the same national forest had 5th graders stuffing seed packets. Tennessee's **Cherokee National Forest** sent Smokey Bear and Woodsy Owl to hand out Centennial materials and other mementos at the Southeastern Tennessee Little League playoffs in Beuton, Tennessee.

Centennial Kids Quiz at the Apache County Fair

1. Which birthday is your national forest system celebrating this year?
2. Who is the founder of the national forests?
3. The Forest Service looks after many of your natural resources. Can you name three of them?
4. Look at the buttons on the two uniforms—how are they different?
5. In the early years, who did the Forest Service want to work for it? Who does it want now?
6. Would you like to work for the Forest Service? Yes? No? Maybe? What would you like to do?
7. Who owns the national forests?
8. Where did the men in the Civilian Conservation Corps live?
9. What year is on the big map on the wall?
10. Who says "Only YOU can prevent forest fires?"
11. What can you do for the forest when you're camping?

Centennial "shadowing" programs were a big hit on several national forests. Students from schools near the New Mexico's **Carson National Forest** and Idaho's **Challis National Forest** were invited to learn about Forest Service careers by "shadowing" a Forest Service staff member for a day or more. Arizona's **Coronado National Forest** offered the Centennial Career Development Seminar about forest research and instruction to high school students.

Trail construction, reforestation, an active timber sale, learning to hoot for an owl, bird walks, a pack animal demonstration, living history, and a picnic were all part of the **Stanislaus National Forest's** "Backstage Tours" for youth to learn more about what Forest Service employees do on their jobs.

The LaPorte District of California's **Plumas National Forest** hosted a Centennial Student's Day at a local elementary school, with activities and demonstrations that promoted understanding of conservation issues to over 400 future voters.

Nevada's **Humboldt National Forest** and the Chevelon Ranger District of Arizona's **Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest** included their Centennial message in environmental education contacts with over 600 school children.

The **Eldorado National Forest** in California gave special Centennial recognition to natural resource science projects at the Amador County Science Fair. Arizona's **Coconino National Forest** made a Centennial presentation to an LDS Youth Conference Conservation Awareness Seminar. The **Gila National Forest** (New Mexico) and the **Clearwater National Forest** (Idaho) presented Project Learning Tree programs on the Centennial.

The Black Creek Ranger District of the **National Forests of Mississippi** sponsored a Centennial Environmental Awareness Day for school children at a local park. The Truckee and Foresthill Districts of California's **Tahoe National Forest** gave presentations to local school groups about the Centennial and the history of the Tahoe National Forest. The Tahoe National Forest also sponsored three environmental education workshops with Centennial themes focussing on how the role of the national forests had changed to meet the changing needs and values of the nation. The **Tahoe National Forest** also designed a special Centennial coloring book! The **National Forests of Alabama's** Tuskegee Ranger District gave short Centennial presentations at environmental education workshops.

Recruiting the leaders of the next hundred years, the Cuba Ranger District of the **Santa Fe National Forest** (New Mexico) held a career day for high school students. The program followed a Centennial theme and focused upon 100 years of multiple use. Technical, field, and professional staff made presentations and gave demonstrations.

Each year the **Kisatchie National Forest** hosts Forest Awareness Week. School children hike a forest trail and visit several stations where they learn about forest

products, woods arson, tree identification, forest insects and disease, and several other topics. These programs reach about 2,000 kids a week. In 1991, Forest Awareness Week was celebrated with the National Forest Centennial theme.

Kids at the **Tahoe National Forest**, Sierraville Ranger District's Centennial picnic got their junior ranger cards stamped at each of the Centennial events at the picnic: misery whip sawing, branding wood with a branding iron, helping pack a horse, and using a firefinder. Budding artists in the group got a chance to paint a national forest mural.

The Next 100 Years of National Forest Management

by F. Dale Robertson, Chief, Forest Service

It all started 100 years ago when the Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve was set aside from the public domain. since then, the National Forest System has grown to include about 8 ½ percent of the United States.

I believe that if early conservation leaders returned today, they would say it has been a good 100 years, with many "ups and downs" along the way. I think they would compliment us for a job well done, but say that we should do better in the next 100 years.

In looking ahead to the next 100 years, there are certain basic principles that I believe we should be following in management of the National Forest System.

First, I believe we should look for and seek out the wisdom of our great leaders of the past—our conservation heroes. I would like to highlight three of those heroes who were also Forest Service employees during at least part of their careers.

- **Gifford Pinchot,** a founder of American forestry and first Chief of the Forest Service. His philosophy was "conservation and wise use of natural resources for the greatest good, for the greatest number of people over the long run."
- **Aldo Leopold**, a founder of wildlife management and also the science of ecology and one of America's foremost writers about nature. Leopold's philosophy was rooted in a strong land ethic and is key to many of the changes we are now instituting. He defined conservation as "a state of harmony between people and land."
- **Bob Marshall**, a founder of the concept of wilderness, who focused on spiritual values and the natural beauty of the forest. He described "wilderness as a perfect aesthetic experience." Today one-sixth of the National Forest System is in wilderness.

So, as I think about the philosophy to guide the next 100 years of management for the National Forest System, I would put together an interdisciplinary team consisting of Gifford Pinchot, Aldo Leopold, and Bob Marshall and ask them to blend their philosophies into a new mix, reflecting a balance among their views.

Because these three heroes are no longer around we have to do it for them, using the writings they left behind. We may also need to add a little here and there to round out and update their philosophies to reflect today's reality.

I think the end results would be something like this:

An ecological approach to achieve multiple-use management by blending the needs of people and environmental values to sustain diverse, healthy and productive ecosystems, with a better recognition of the spiritual values and the natural beauty of the forests.

Then, to that philosophical base, I would blend in three more key ingredients:

- stronger partnership with people in getting their views and values better incorporated into our thinking and management.
- The tremendous scientific knowledge base that we have gained through research/experience over the past 100 years (Furthermore I would expand that scientific knowledge base and accelerate its application on the ground through a much closer partnership between land managers and scientists.)
- A heavy does of conservation partnerships, like never before!

So, when I add up all these points, I get:

- A different blend or mix of Pinchot/Leopold/Marshall philosophies, with a definitely stronger Leopold flavor.
- Better use of our scientific knowledge and experience to manage the National Forest System on an ecological basis.
- Better partnerships with the American people.
- Expanding conservation partnerships.

This gives us something that we in the Forest Service call "**ecological management of the national forests,**" which builds on the philosophies of our early-day heroes and puts them in context of today's scientific knowledge and social and political situation, plus pushing partnerships far beyond anything we've ever experienced before.

These are the principles that I believe we ought to follow in managing the national forests for the next 100 years.

Conclusion

We have taken time to remind ourselves of our rich history, to review our successes and failures, to reflect upon how we have reached our current point. We now have the greatest challenge of all. . . to move confidently into the future, carrying with us all of the past that has meaning and value. That includes a pride in who we are and what the system stands for as well as a respect for the people and their actions that have carried us this far.

Without understanding our history, we cannot shape the future, without facing the future and the tough decisions it requires of the present, our listing of achievements is simply a hollow celebration of self.

Our most challenging task remains before us. We must find ways to carry forward beyond 1991 the great programs, liaisons, and partnerships we have begun. We have used the Centennial "banner" to redefine and interpret our mission, vision, and guiding principles; improve our public involvement; better listen to other land management agencies, partners, and critics; and reassess our land management responsibilities. We must continue these directions and keep the energy and commitment moving us confidently toward the future.

In the deepest sense, the Centennial celebration will be a success to the degree that we carry its learning with us into the future.

Nothing compares in importance with the great central task of leaving this land an even better place for our descendants than it is for us.

Theodore Roosevelt

National Forests for the Future—Our Children.

APPENDIX 1

Details on People and Events

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Centennial Coordinators

Many Forest Service employees gave their time to serve as members of Centennial committees or as regional, national forest, and ranger district Centennial coordinators. (We know that district coordinators worked as hard, but only two forests sent us lists of their coordinators. If you were a district coordinator, please accept our thanks for a job well done!)

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Yearbook Acknowledgments

The Centennial Coordinators wish to thank all the folks who helped supply information and photographs for this Centennial yearbook. They answered our questions quickly, and most of what you see in this book is their input. Thank every one of you, you're terrific!

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Cody, Rose Parade
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Transylvania Times
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Participants

Many Forest Service units participated in the Centennial celebration. Following is a list of national forests, districts, and stations where some Centennial activities took place and those activities were reported to the Centennial Yearbook. (If your unit is not here, accept our apologies, and please know we tried to get information from every unit in the Forest Service!)

Northern Region

- Beaverhead National Forest
  - Dillon Ranger District
  - Madison Ranger District
  - Sheridan Ranger District
  - Wisdom Ranger District
  - Wise River Ranger District
- Bitterroot National Forest
  - Stevensville Ranger District
  - Darby Ranger District
  - Sula Ranger District
  - Trapper Creek Job Corps Center
  - Westfork Ranger District
- Clearwater National Forest
  - Lochsa Ranger District
  - Palouse Ranger District
  - Pierce Ranger District
  - Custer National Forest
- Deerlodge National Forest
  - Butte Ranger District
  - Deerlodge Ranger District
  - Jefferson Ranger District
  - Philipsburg Ranger District
  - Anaconda Job Corps Center
- Flathead National Forest
- Gallatin National Forest
  - Hebgen Lake Ranger District
  - Livingston Ranger District
  - Big Timber Ranger District
  - Gardiner Ranger District
- Helena National Forest
- Idaho Panhandle National Forest
- Kootenai National Forest
  - Cabinet Ranger District
  - Fisher River Ranger District
  - Fortine Ranger District
  - Libby Ranger District
  - Plains Ranger District
  - Rexford Ranger District
  - Three Rivers Ranger District
- Lewis and Clark National Forest
  - Rocky Mountain Ranger District
- Lolo National Forest
  - Ninemile Ranger District
  - Seeley Lake District
- Nez Perce National Forest
  - Elk City Ranger District
  - Moose Creek Ranger District
  - Red River Ranger District
  - Selway Ranger District

Rocky Mountain Region

- Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest
  - Boulder Ranger District
  - Estes-Poudre Ranger District
- Pawnee National Grassland
  - Redfeather Ranger District
  - Sulphur Ranger District
- Bighorn National Forest
  - Buffalo Ranger District
  - Paint Rock Ranger District
  - Medicine Wheel Ranger District
  - Tensleep Ranger District
  - Tongue Ranger District
- Black Hills National Forest
  - Custer Ranger District
  - Spearfish Ranger District
- Grand Mesa-Uncompahgre and Gunnison National Forests
  - Delta Ranger District
  - Grand Junction Ranger District
  - Norwood Ranger District
- Medicine Bow National Forest
  - Brush Creek Ranger District
- Nebraska National Forest
  - Bessey Tree Nursery
- Pike-San Isabel National Forest
  - Salida Ranger District
  - Rio Grande National Forest
  - Routt National Forest
  - San Juan National Forest
  - Shoshone National Forest
- White River National Forest
  - Blanco Ranger District
  - Rifle Ranger District

Southwestern Region

- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest
  - Alpine Ranger District
  - Chevelon Ranger District
  - Clifton Ranger District
  - Heber Ranger District
  - Lakeside Ranger District
  - Springerville Ranger District
- Carson National Forest
  - Camino Real Ranger District
  - Questa Ranger District
  - Tres Piedras Ranger District
- Cibola National Forest
  - Albuquerque Ranger District
  - Mt. Taylor Ranger District
  - Sandia Ranger District
- Coconino National Forest
  - Blue Ridge Ranger District
  - Fort Valley Experiment Station
  - Long Valley Ranger District
- Coronado National Forest
  - Nogales Ranger District
  - Sierra Vista Ranger District
- Gila National Forest
  - Reserve Ranger District
- Kaibab National Forest
  - Chalender Ranger District
  - North Kaibab Ranger District
  - Tusayan Ranger District
  - Williams Ranger District
- Lincoln National Forest
  - Cloudcroft Ranger District
  - Guadalupe Ranger District
  - Mayhill Ranger District
  - Smokey Bear Ranger District
- Prescott National Forest
  - Chino Valley Ranger District
- Santa Fe National Forest
  - Cuba Ranger District
  - Pecos Ranger District
  - Las Vegas Ranger District
- Tonto National Forest
  - Cave Creek Ranger District
  - Globe Ranger District
  - Mesa Ranger District
  - Payson Ranger District
  - Pleasant Valley Ranger District
  - Tonto Basin Ranger District

Intermountain Region

- Ashley National Forest
  - Duchesne Ranger District
  - Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
  - Roosevelt Ranger District
  - Vernal Ranger District
- Boise National Forest
  - Boise Ranger District
  - Cascade Ranger District
  - Emmett Ranger District
  - Idaho City Ranger District
  - Lowman Ranger District
  - Mountain Home Ranger District
- Bridger-Teton National Forest
- Caribou National Forest
  - Malad Ranger District
  - Montpelier Ranger District
  - Pocatello Ranger District
  - Soda Springs Ranger District
- Challis National Forest
  - Challis Ranger District
  - Lost River Ranger District
  - Middle Fork Ranger District
  - Yankee Fork Ranger District
- Dixie National Forest
- Humboldt National Forest
  - Ely Ranger District
  - Jarbidge Ranger District
  - Mountain City Ranger District
  - Ruby Mountain Ranger District
  - Santa Rosa Ranger District
- Manti-LaSal National Forest
- Payette National Forest
  - Council Ranger District
  - McCall Ranger District
- Salmon National Forest
  - Cobalt Ranger District
  - Leadore Ranger District
  - North Fork Ranger District
  - Salmon River Ranger District
- Sawtooth National Forest
  - Burley Ranger District
  - Ketchum Ranger District
  - Twin Falls Ranger District
- Targhee National Forest
- Toiyabe National Forest
- Uinta National Forest
- Wasatch-Cache National Forest
  - Ogden Ranger District

Pacific Southwest Region
- Angeles National Forest
  - Arroyo Seco Ranger District
  - Mt. Baldy Ranger District
  - Saugus Ranger District
  - San Dimas Technology Development Center
  - Tajunga Ranger District
  - Valyermo Ranger District
- Eldorado National Forest
- Inyo National Forest
  - Mammoth Ranger District
  - Mono Lake Ranger District
  - Mt. Whitney Ranger District
  - White Mountain Ranger District
- Klamath National Forest
  - Salmon River Ranger District
- Lassen National Forest
  - Eagle Lake Ranger District
- Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit (LTBMU)
- Mendocino National Forest
  - Chico Tree Improvement Center (Institute of Forest Genetics)
  - Corning Ranger District
  - Covelo Ranger District
  - Stonyford Ranger District
  - Upper Lake Ranger District
- Modoc National Forest
- Plumas National Forest
  - Challenge Ranger District
  - LaPorte Ranger District
- San Bernardino National Forest
  - Arrowhead Ranger District
  - Big Bear Ranger District
  - San Jacinto Ranger District
- Sequoia National Forest
- Shasta-Trinity National Forest
  - Big Bar Ranger District
  - Hayfork Ranger District
  - Mt. Shasta Ranger District
  - Weaverville Ranger District
  - Yolla Bolla Ranger District
- Sierra National Forest
  - Kings River Ranger District
  - Mariposa Ranger District
  - Minerets Ranger District
  - Pineridge Ranger District
  - Sierra Ranger District
- Six Rivers National Forest
  - Gasquet Ranger District
  - Lower Trinity Ranger District
  - Mad River Ranger District
- Stanislaus National Forest
  - Calaveras Ranger District
  - Groveland Ranger District
  - MiWuk Ranger District
  - Summit Ranger District
- Tahoe National Forest
  - Sierraville Ranger District

Pacific Northwest Region
- Deschutes National Forest
  - Sisters Ranger District
- Fremont National Forest
- Gifford Pinchot National Forest
- Malheur National Forest
  - Burns Ranger District
- Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest
- Mt. Hood National Forest
  - Columbia Gorge Ranger District
- Ochoco National Forest
  - Snow Mountain Ranger District
- Okanogan National Forest
  - Tonasket Ranger District
  - Twisp Ranger District
  - Winthrop Ranger District
- Olympic National Forest
  - Hood Canal Ranger District
- Rogue River National Forest
- Siskiyou National Forest
  - Chetco Ranger District
  - Galice Ranger District
  - Gold Beach Ranger District
  - Illinois Valley Ranger District
  - Powers Ranger District
- Siuslaw National Forest
  - Alsea Ranger District
  - Hebo Ranger District
  - Mapleton Ranger District
  - Waldport Ranger District
  - Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area
- Umatilla National Forest
  - Heppner Ranger District
  - Pomeroy Ranger District
- Umpqua National Forest
  - Cottage Grove Ranger District
- Wallowa-Whitman National Forest
  - Eagle Cap Ranger District
  - Hell's Canyon National Recreation Area
  - LaGrande Ranger District
  - Pine Ranger District
  - Unity Ranger District
- Wenatchee National Forest
  - Chelan Ranger District
  - Cle Elum Ranger District
  - Lake Wenatchee Ranger District
  - Leavenworth Ranger District
  - Naches Ranger District
- Willamette National Forest
  - Lowell Ranger District
- Winema National Forest

Southern Region
- Caribbean National Forest
- Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests
- Daniel Boone National Forest
  - Berea Ranger District
  - London Ranger District
  - Morehead Ranger District
  - Redbird Ranger District
  - Somerset Ranger District
  - Stanton Ranger District
  - Stearns Ranger District
- Cherokee National Forests
- Francis Marion National Forest
- Jefferson National Forest
  - Glenwood Ranger District
- Kitsachie National Forest
- Mark Twain National Forest
- National Forests of Alabama
  - Bankhead Ranger District
  - Conecuh Ranger District
- National Forests of Florida
  - Apalachicola—Wakulla Ranger District
  - Osceola—Osceola Ranger District
- National Forests of Mississippi
  - Bienville Ranger District
  - Black Creek Ranger District
  - Holly Springs Ranger District
  - Strong River Ranger District
- National Forests of North Carolina
  - Pisgah Ranger District
- Ouachita National Forest
  - Womble Ranger District
- Ozark-St. Francis National Forest
- Sumter National Forest

Eastern Region
- Allegheny National Forest
  - Bradford Ranger District
  - Marienville Ranger District
  - Sheffield Ranger District
- Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests
- Hiawatha National Forest
  - Munising Ranger District
  - Rapid River Ranger District
  - Sault Ste. Marie Ranger District
  - St. Ignace Ranger District
- Huron-Manistee National Forest
  - Baldwin Ranger District
  - Cadillac Ranger District
  - Harrisburg Ranger District
  - Manistee Ranger District
  - Mio Ranger District
  - Tawas Ranger District
  - White Cloud Ranger District
- Monongahela National Forest
- Superior National Forest
  - Gunflint Ranger District
  - Kawishiwi Ranger District
  - LaCroix Ranger District
  - Laurentian Ranger District
  - Tofte Ranger District
- Wayne-Hoosier National Forest

Alaska Region
- Chugach National Forest
  - Cordova Ranger District
  - Glacier Ranger District
- Tongass National Forest
  - Chatham Area
    - Juneau Ranger District
    - Sitka Ranger District
  - Stikine Area
    - Petersburg Ranger District

Research Stations
- Northeast Experiment Station
  - Forestry Sciences Laboratory (Warren, Pennsylvania)
  - Kane Experimental Forest (Kane, Pennsylvania)
  - Morgantown, West Virginia
- North Central Experiment Station (St. Paul, Minnesota)
- Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (Fort Collins, Colorado)
- Intermountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (Ogden, Utah)
- Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station (Portland, Oregon)
- Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wisconsin)

Partners

We had many partners—individuals, community organizations, museums and academic institutions, local governments, as well as corporations—that helped make the Centennial a success. We know this list can't be complete, but we hope that we have been able to list as many partners as we could find. Thanks to all.

Northern Region

Boy Scouts
Burlington Northern
Butte-Silverbow Chamber of Commerce
Crazy Mountain Museum
Deerlodge Chamber of Commerce
Depot Museum
Girl Scouts
Gallatin National Forest's retired supervisor Bob Gibson
Glacier National Park
Grant Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site
Helena Brewers
Human Resource Development Council
Idaho Department of Fish and Game
Livingston Chamber of Commerce
Louisiana Pacific
Missoula County Rural Fire Protection
Missoula Trails Project
Montana Department of Highways
Montana Job Service
Montana Rail Link
National Park Service at Grant Kohrs Ranch
Ravilli County Museum
State of Montana

Rocky Mountain Region

Buffalo (Wyoming) Chamber of Commerce
Camera West
Colorado Historical Society
Fort Carson Welfare Committee
Hoofprints of the Past
Johnson County Historical Society
Johnson County Library
Johnson County Museum
Johnson County Tourism Association
K-Bar Studio
Photo Finish
San Juan Greens
Sheridan/Johnson County Chapter of the Wyoming Archeological Society
Wyoming Centennial Commission

Southwestern Region

Agricultural Information Service
Alamagordo *Daily News*, New Mexico
Alamo Distributing
Albuquerque *Journal*, New Mexico
Albuquerque Little Theatre, New Mexico
Alpine Elementary School, Arizona
Amity Substance Abuse Program, Arizona
Andi Kleinman, artist
Angelina's Restaurant, Espanola, New Mexico
Animal Damage Control
Apache-Sitgreaves Summer Youth Group, Arizona
Arizona and New Mexico Permittees
Arizona Archeological Society
Arizona Clean and Beautiful
Arizona Conservation Corps
Arizona Historical Society
Arizona State University
Associated Press Wire Service
Associated Women's Clubs
Barn Door Cafe, Mayhill, New Mexico
Bernalillo County Sheriff's Department
Bird-in-Hand Antiques, Alamogordo, New Mexico
Blue Ribbon Wranglers, 4-H Club, New Mexico
Border Research Institute
Bosque del Apache Wildlife Refuge
Boy Scouts of America
Brushwood Elderly Care Center
BTU Lumber, Las Vegas, New Mexico
Bureau of Land Management
Capitol High School
Carlsbad Current Argus, New Mexico
Carlsbad Municipal Schools, New Mexico
Catalina State Park
Center for Holistic Resource Management, New Mexico
Cibola Convention Center
Cibola Search and Rescue
Civilian Conservation Corps Alumni
Cloudcroft Schools
College of Santa Fe Cooperative Extension Service
Cub Scout Pack #210
Delux Cafe, Carlsbad, New Mexico
Dona Ana Arts and Crafts Association
Dona Ana Arts Council
El Fidel Hotel, Las Vegas, New Mexico
El Paso Times
El Rialto Restaurant and Lounge, New Mexico
Elderly Care Facilities, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Enchanting Land, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Environmental Department, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Flagstaff Unified School District
Fort Huachuca Intelligence Center
Fort Huachuca Public Affairs Office
Furrs Supermarkets
Gallup, New Mexico, Library
Ghost Ranch Conference Center
Gil's Runners Shoe World, Albuquerque
Girl Scouts of America
Grand Canyon 3rd, 4th, and 5th graders
Grand Canyon Cub Scout Pack #230
Grand Canyon News, Williams, Arizona
Grand Canyon Railway
Hutchinson Fruit Company
IGA Farmers Market
Ink Well, Alamagordo, New Mexico
J & D Supply Company
JB's Restaurants, Inc
Joseph Trujillo, artist
Kaibab Renewable Resources
Kennedy Middle School, Gallup, New Mexico
Kentucky Fried Chicken
La Madera Forest Products
La Samilla Natural Food Store, New Mexico
Las Cruces *Bulletin*, Las Cruces, New Mexico
Las Cruces *Sun News*, Las Cruces, New Mexico
Las Vegas Daily Optic, New Mexico
Las Vegas Pride, Las Vegas New Mexico
Lincoln County *News*, New Mexico
Lone Wolf Partners, Springerville, Arizona
Los Folkloristas Nuevo Mexicanos
Magdalena City Council
Mallette's Feed & Supply, Las Vegas, New Mexico
Mayhill Store and Cafe, Mayhill, New Mexico
McDonald's Restaurants
Mexican Rep Cul, Consulate, Juarez
Moose Lodge #2095, Carlsbad, New Mexico
Mora Economic Self-Development Commission
Motel Stevens, Carlsbad, New Mexico
Mountain Monthly, Cloudcroft, New Mexico
Mountain Top Grocery, Cloudcroft, New Mexico
Mounted Assistant Unit
National Park Service
Native Plant Society, Ruidoso, New Mexico
Native Plant Society, Santa Fe, New Mexico
New Mexico Cowbelles
New Mexico Highlands University
New Mexico Roadrunners (CCC)
New Mexico State Forestry
New Mexico State Land Office
New Mexico State University
New Mexico TV Stations—KBIM, KENW, KGGM, KRWG, KZIA
New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
New Mexico Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department
New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division
New Mexico Highlands University Choir
New Mexico Museum of Natural History

New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped
New Mexico State Office of Indian Affairs
Northern Arizona University
Northern New Mexico Community College
Otero County Rodeo Royalty
Page One, New Mexico State University
Pathways for the Emotionally Handicapped, Arizona
Payne Packing, Mayhill, New Mexico
Pecos National Historical Park
Pepsi Cola Bottling Company
Perkins Outfitter's, Inc
Pino's Restaurant, Las Vegas, New Mexico
Pizza Hut
PR Leva Junior High School
Pueblo Bonito 4-H Club
Que Pasa? Las Cruces, New Mexico
R-3 Forest Service Retirees
Residents of Magdalena, New Mexico
Rincon Wilderness Working Group
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station
Roger Ayers, Artist
Round Valley Performing Arts Association
Round Valley Schools, Springerville, Arizona
Royal Rangers and Missionettes Youth, New Mexico
Ruidoso *News*, New Mexico
Sabino Canyon Volunteer Naturalists
Sabor del Norte Trio
Sacramento Hot Shots
Sandia Mountain Wildlife and Conservation Assn
Sandia Peak Ski Area
Sangre de Cristo Fly Fishers
Santa Fe Community College
Senior Citizen Centers, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Share Your Care
Sharlot Hall Museum Prescott, Arizona
Sierra Club
Sierra Vista Mayor's Office and Council
Sizzler Restaurants Socorro, New Mexico,
Consolidated School District
Soil Conservation Service
Space Center, Alamogordo, New Mexico
Sqwincher Drink
Stone Forest Products
Student Conservation Association
Susan Ley, artist
SW Natural and Cultural Heritage Association
Tastee Freeze, Espanola, New Mexico
The Butcher Shop, Mayhill, New Mexico
The Lodge, Cloudcroft, New Mexico
The Wildlife Center, Inc, Espanola, New Mexico
The Winslow *Mail*, newspaper
Tierra y Montes, Las Vegas, New Mexico
Tucson Basin Resource Managers
Tucson Rough Riders
University of Arizona
University of New Mexico
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U.S. Geological Survey
Very Large Array
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Pecos, New Mexico
Victorian Gazette, Las Vegas, New Mexico
Village of Cloudcroft
Water Resource Research Institute
West Las Vegas High School
West Mesa High School, Albuquerque, New Mexico
Whispering Pines 4-H Club
White Mountain Historical Society
White Mountain *Independent*, newspaper
White Sands Press Club
Wilderness Info Patrol Specialists
Woodlanders Puppet Theatre
Zuni Pueblo

Intermountain Region

Backcountry Horsemen of America
Blue Ribbon Coalition
Bureau of Land Management, Salmon River District
Flaming Gorge Natural History Association
Idaho Outfitters and Guides
Idaho State University
Lemhi Historical Society
Martin Capps
Metropolitan Outdoor Advertising
Salmon Arts Council
Salmon City
Salmon High School
U.S. Postal Service
Utah State Archeological Society
Utah State University
Utah Statewide Archological Society, Unitah Basin Chapter
Wilderness Watch

Pacific Southwest Region

Bancroft Library at the University of California
California Conservation Corps Cecilville, California
Forks of the Salmon
Humboldt Senior Resource Center
Plumas County Museum
REI
Sacremento State Public History Program
Sawyer's Bar, California
University of California Forester's Alumni Association

Pacific Northwest Region

American Red Cross
AMTRAK
Bureau of Land Management
Bureau of Land Management, Prineville, Oregon
Bureau of Reclamation
Deschutes County Corrections
Eastern Oregon State College
High Desert Museum, Bend, Oregon
Nightengale Gallery, LaGrande, Oregon
Northwest Interpreter's Association
Oregon Archeological Society
Red Cross
Risberg Truck Line
Siuslaw Public Library
Woodman's Native Nursery

Southern Region

Alabama Fish and Game
City of Etowah, Tennessee
Etowah Chamber of Commerce, Tennessee
Hardee's Restaurants, Florida
Harrisonburg-Rockingham Chamber of Commerce
Heflin (Alabama) Lions Club
Virginia Wildlife Federation

Eastern Region

Allegany State Park, New York State
American Forestry Association
American Hardwood Plywood Manufacturer's Association
Elk County, Pennsylvania
Forest County, Pennsylvania
Gogebic Community College
Harrietta, Michigan
Manistee Rotary Club
McKean County, Pennsylvania
National Association of CCC Alumni
The Pennsylvania State University
Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry
Pennsylvania Bureau of State Parks
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources
Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources, Bureau of Forestry
Pennsylvania Fish Commission
Pennsylvania Game Commission
Society of American Foresters
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Warren County, Pennsylvania
Western Pennsylvania Nature Conservancy

Alaska Region

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Transportation
Alaska Natural History Association
Boy Scouts
Southeast Alaska Guidance Association (SAGA)
The Soviet Union
Trout Unlimited

Research Stations

National Federation of Federal Employees, Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin
Washington Park Zoo Portland, Oregon, and Washington State University
Cooperative Extension Pullman, Washington, Pacific Northwest Research Station

Special Partners for the Forest Service Retiree's Centennial Reunion

Alpine Bank and Trust
Central Bank
Colorado Mountain College

Colorado National Bank
Dr. Richard Ellis and students, Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado
Glenwood Independent Bank, Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Glenwood Post, Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Glenwood Springs Chamber of Commerce, Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Glenwood Springs Historical Museum, Glenwood Springs, Colorado
Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs, Colorado
MC Enterprises
Telecommunications of Colorado, Inc
The Fiddlin' Foresters
Vans to Vail
Western Heritage Company

Partners for National Events

Aero Aviation
Albert Meier
Aldrich Lumber
America Outdoors
America the Beautiful Fund
American Association of Nurserymen
American Farm Bureau Federation
American Forestry Association
American Interpretive Association
American Recreation Coalition
American Sheep Industry
Ann and Bob Zatkos
Anne Model
Asset Marketing Services, Inc.
Betty Cowen
Big Horn Coca-Cola
Big Horn Gallery
Big Horn Wholesale
Blair's Thriftway
Bob and Donna Model
Bob Graham
Boone & Crockett Club
Boy Scouts, Cody, Wyoming
Bud Webster
Buffalo Bill Historical Center
C.M. Russell Museum
City of Cody, Wyoming
Claude Ranch
Cody Airport
Cody Chamber of Commerce
Cody Fire Department
Cody Lumber
Cody Motel Owner's Association
Cody Movie Theatre
Cody Moving and Storage
Cody Optimist Club
Cody Parade Committee
Cody Police Department
Cody Saddle Company
Cody School District
Cody Stampede Committee
Congressman Craig Thomas, Wyoming
Cook Moving and Storage
Corliss Carlson
Dave Fish Saddlery
Delores Snyder
Dick Jones Trucking
Don Blaylock
Dr. Albert Burke
Duane Sharp
Edie Spanogle
Elanna Skorupa
Evergreen Helicopters
Falcon Press
Federal Aviation Administration
First National Bank of Powell
Forest Education Foundation
Forest History Society
Foundation for North American Wild Sheep
Frannie Tack Shop
Fredell Qualls
Ft. Washakie/Interagency Helitack
G-Na's Llamas
Gibson Advertising and Design
Gifford Pinchot Institute
Gina Taggert
Governor Mike Sullivan, Wyoming
Granny's Restaurant
Gus Hart
Harry and Tina Jackson
Hawkins and Powers Aviation
Idaho Outfitters and Guides
Institute for Alternative Agriculture
International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
Irma Hotel
Jack Lavin
Jay Ostby
Jeff McManus, Brand Inspector
Jim Evans
Jody Johnson
K-Mart
Karen Davis
Key Bank
Kirk Waggoner
Linton's Big R
Lynch Air Tankers
Majestic Air
Marathon Oil Company
Mary Jean Lytle
Midwest Fence
Moore Veterinary Clinic
Morgan, Inc.
Mountain West Screen Printers
National Association of Conservation Districts
National Association of State Foresters
National Audubon Society
National Forest Recreation Association
National Forest Service Museum, Missoula Montana
National Key Bank
National Resources Council of America
National Stone Association
National Wild Turkey Federation
National Wildlife Federation
National Woodland Owners Association
Norma Fischer
Northern Region STI Corporation
Old Time Fiddlers
Park County
Park County Commissioners
Park County Road and Bridge Department
Park County Search & Rescue
Park County Sherriff's Department
Pat Barker
Paul Hoffman
Peregrine Fund
Phyliss Preator
Physically Challenged Access to the Woods
Pinchot Institute for Conservation
Plymouth Division of the Chrysler Corporation
Pope and Young
Porky's Glass
Project Learning Tree
Public Lands Council
Public Resource Foundation
Rawhide Johnson
Ray Holes Saddlery
Region 1 Smokejumpers
Renewable Natural Resources Foundation
Rimrock Ranch
Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation
Rodale Press
Rodeo West
Roger Kearns
Rusty Davis
Senator Al Simpson
Shoshone First National Bank
Sierra Club
Society for Range Management
Society of American Foresters
Soil and Water Conservation Society
Spirit Mountain Aviation
Steve Fausel
Stu Alan
Student Conservation Association
TCI Cable Management
Texaco
The Bunkhouse Outlaws
The Downtowner
The Village Shoppe
The Wilderness Society
Tony Scheiber
Transbas, Inc.
Trust for Public Land
UBC
University of Montana
Wayne's Boot Shop
Wendel Van Syoc
Wes Huber
West Park Hospital and Ambulance Services
Western Heritage Company
Westvaco
Wildlife Management Institute
Wilford Brimley
World Resources Institute
Wyoming Game and Fish
Wyoming Highway Department
Wyoming Highway Patrol
Wyoming Outdoor Industries
Wyoming Outfitter Association
Wyoming Public Television
Wyoming State Forestry
Yellowstone Gifts
Yellowstone Regional Airport
Zero Population Growth

TCI—A Special Partner

On December 5, 1990, TCI Cable Management Corporation and the USDA Forest Service signed a memorandum of understanding to celebrate the Centennial of the National Forest System. The agreement established a framework for local Forest Service and TCI officials to plan and complete events and projects to celebrate the Centennial.

TCI participated with the Forest Service through its "Community Involvement Plan." The plan's objectives was to create an awareness of national forests and encourage participation in Centennial activities by assisting with Centennial projects and events that complemented the Forest Service's mission and were in the best interest of the public.TCI sponsored the Forest Service entry in the Tournament of Roses Parade, January 1, 1991, in Pasadena, California, and several other national Centennial events including the Forest Service's first national reunion in Glenwood Springs, Colorado, and the rededication of the first forest reserve on the Wapiti District of the Shoshone National Forest.

TCI participated in several other Centennial projects on the national forests during the Centennial year, including the Twin Lakes Wildlife Action Plan on the San Isabel National Forest's Leadville District, the barrier-free Animas Overlook on the San Juan National Forest, developing a visitor information program for the Hahn's Peak District of the Routt National Forest, a campground tree planting on the Conejos Peak District of the Rio Grande National Forest, stream improvement and access on the Roosevelt National Forest's Boulder District, and a trailhead project on the White River's Rifle District. Other projects included purchasing seedlings to reforest a portion of the Crandell Area of the Shoshone National Forest heavily damaged by fire, assisting the Saratoga Festival of the Arts and the Medicine Bow National Forest in celebrating 100 years of conservation, developing with all Wyoming National Forests the Wyoming Conservation Connection to administer programs and workshops for natural resource education, habitat improvement projects, outdoor classroom facilities and other conservation activities, and developing the COMMUNITREE program with the Wyoming State Forestry Division to purchase trees for public planting.

State and Local Proclamations

Many State and local governments joined in the Centennial celebration by issuing proclamations. For example, Kentucky's Governor proclaimed September as "Daniel Boone National Forest Awaredness Month, not only for 1991, but for all the years to come. Governor Stephens of Montana proclaimed May 7, 1991 as "Wildland Firefighter Appreciation Day" in Montana.

State Proclamations
- Arkansas
- Idaho (National Forests of Idaho Centennial Week, June 9-14, 1991)
- Mississippi
- Montana
- North Carolina
- North Dakota
- South Dakota
- Texas
- Virginia
- Wisconsin (Wisconsin's National Forest Appreciation Week)
- Wyoming

County Proclamations
- Coconino Board of Supervisors, Arizona
- Graham County, Arizona
- Pima County, Arizona
- Nevada County, California
- Montgomery County, Texas
- San Augustine County, Texas
- San Jacinto County, Texas
- Shelby County, Texas
- Walker County, Texas
- Allegheny County, Virginia
- The 17 counties that are part of the George Washington National Forest in Virginia issued a proclamation about National Forest Week.

Municipal Proclamations
- Douglas, Arizona
- Sierra Vista, Arizona
- Tuscon, Arizona
- Big Bear, California
- Yuba City, California
- Grangeville, Idaho
- Livingston, Montana
- Covington, Virginia
- Sheridan, Wyoming

Reunions

Northern Region
- Custer National Forest, South Dakota
- Savanac Nursery

Rocky Mountain Region
- White River National Forest, Rifle Ranger District, Colorado

Southwestern Region
- Regional Civilian Conservation Corps/Forest Service retiree reunion at Quemodo, New Mexico
- Coconino National Forest—Civilian Conservation Corps/Retirees Reunion, Arizona
- Gila National Forest—Amigos Reunion, New Mexico
- Gila National Forest—Civilian Conservation Corps/Retirees Reunion, New Mexico
- Lincoln National Forest—Civilian Conservation Corps/Retirees Reunion, New Mexico

Intermountain Region
- Boise National Forest, Idaho
- Challis National Forest, Idaho
- Dixie National Forest, Utah
- Humboldt National Forest, Nevada

Pacific Southwest Region
- Angeles National Forest - San Dimas-Mt. Baldy, California
- Eldorado National Forest - Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, California
- Inyo National Forest, California
- Mendocino National Forest, California
- Six Rivers National Forest - Civilian Conservation Corps Reunion, California
- Stanislaus National Forest, California

Pacific Northwest Region
- Okanogan National Forest, Civilian Conservation Corps Reunion, Washington
- Siskiyou National Forest, Powers Ranger District, Oregon
- Siuslaw National Forest, Mapleton Ranger District, Oregon
- Wallowa-Whitman National Forest, Oregon
- Wenatchee National Forest, Cle Elum Ranger District old-time reunion, Washington
- Wenatchee National Forest, Lake Wenatchee Ranger District, Washington
- Willamette National Forest, Oregon
- Winema National Forest, Oregon

Southern Region
- Daniel Boone National Forest, Redbird Ranger District, Kentucky
- National Forests of Alabama, Bankhead Ranger District Reunion, Alabama
- National Forests of Mississippi, Strong River Ranger District had a forest tour for retirees.

Open Houses

Northern Region—Regional Office
- Beaverhead National Forest—Supervisor's Office
  - Dillon Ranger District
  - Madison Ranger District
  - Sheridan Ranger District
  - Wisdom Ranger District
  - Wise River Ranger District
- Bitterroot National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Hamilton Ranger District
  - Darby Ranger District
  - Stevensville Ranger District
  - Sula Ranger District
  - Trapper Creek Job Corps Center
  - West Fork Ranger District
- Clearwater National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Lochsa Ranger District
  - Palouse Ranger District
  - Pierce Ranger District
- Deerlodge National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Butte Ranger District
  - Deerlodge Ranger District
  - Jefferson Ranger District
  - Philipsburg Ranger District
- Flathead National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Kootenai National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Eureka Ranger District
  - Fortine Ranger District
  - Rexford Ranger District
  - Three Rivers Ranger District
- Lolo National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Seeley Lake Ranger District
  - Plains/Thompson Falls Ranger District
- Nez Perce National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Elk City Ranger District
  - Red River Ranger District

Rocky Mountain Region
- Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest
  - Boulder Ranger District
  - Sulphur Ranger District
- Bighorn National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Buffalo Ranger District
  - Medicine Wheel Ranger District
  - Paint Rock Ranger District
  - Tensleep Ranger District
  - Tongue Ranger District
- Medicine Bow National Forest
  - Brush Creek Ranger District
- Pike and San Isabel National Forests
- Rio Grande National Forest
- White River National Forest
  - Blanco Ranger District

Southwestern Region
- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest
  - Heber Ranger District
  - Lakeside Ranger District
  - Springerville Ranger District Lone Wolf Cabin
- Carson National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Cibola National Forest
  - Tijeras Ranger District
- Coconino National Forest
  - Fort Valley Experimental Station
- Coronado National Forest
  - Nogales Ranger District
  - Sierra Vista Ranger District
- Kaibab National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Chalender Ranger District
  - North Kaibab Ranger District
  - Tusayan Ranger District
  - Williams Ranger District
- Lincoln National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Cloudcroft Ranger District
  - Guadalupe Ranger District
  - Mayhill Ranger District
  - Smokey Bear Ranger District
- Prescott National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Chino Valley Ranger District
- Santa Fe National Forest
  - Pecos-Las Vegas Ranger District
- Tonto National Forest
  - Cave Creek Ranger District
  - Payson Ranger District
  - Pleasant Valley Ranger District
  - Roosevelt Ranger District
  - Tonto Basin Ranger District

Intermountain Region
- Ashley National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Duchesne Ranger District
  - Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area
  - Roosevelt Ranger District
  - Vernal Ranger District
- Boise National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Boise Ranger District
  - Cascade Ranger District
  - Emmett Ranger District
  - Garden Valley Ranger District
  - Idaho City Ranger District
  - Lowman Ranger District
- Caribou National Forest
  - Malad Ranger District
  - Montpelier Ranger District
  - Soda Springs Ranger District
- Challis National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Challis Ranger District
  - Lost River Ranger District
  - Middle Fork Ranger District
  - Yankee Fork Ranger District
- Humboldt National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Ely Ranger District
  - Jarbridge Ranger District
- Salmon National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Sawtooth National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - 1909 Pole Creek Ranger Station Open House
  - Burley Ranger District
  - Fairfield Ranger District
  - Ketchum Ranger District
  - Redfish Lake Center Station
  - Sawtooth Valley Wilderness Work Center
  - Twin Falls Ranger District
- Toiyabe National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Uinta National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office

Pacific Southwest Region
- Angeles National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Arroyo Seco Ranger District
  - Mt. Baldy Ranger District
  - Saugus Ranger District
  - Tajunga Ranger District
  - Valyermo Ranger District
- Eldorado National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Loon Lake Chalet
  - Placerville Nursery
  - Tallac Historic Site (with Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit)
- Inyo National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Mammoth Ranger District
  - Mono Lake Ranger District
  - Mt. Whitney Ranger District
  - White Mountain Ranger District
- Lassen National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Eagle Lake Ranger District
- Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit
  - Lake Tahoe Visitor's Center
  - Tallac Historic Site (with Eldorado National Forest)
- Mendocino National Forest
  - Chico Tree Improvement Center
  - Corning Ranger District
  - Covelo Ranger District
- Modoc National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Plumas National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Challenge Ranger District
  - LaPorte Ranger District
- San Bernardino National Forest
  - Arrowhead Ranger District
  - Big Bear Ranger District
- Sequoia National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Shasta-Trinity National Forest
  - Hayfork Ranger District
- Six Rivers National Forest
  - Lower Trinity Ranger District
  - Mad River Ranger District
- Stanislaus National Forest
  - Calaveras Ranger District
  - Groveland Ranger District
  - MiWuk Ranger District
  - Summit Ranger District
- Tahoe National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office

Pacific Northwest Region
- Okanogan National Forest
  - Early Winters Visitor Center
- Olympic National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
- Rogue River National Forest
  - Applegate Ranger District
- Siskiyou National Forest
  - Supervisor's Office
  - Chetco Ranger District
  - Gold Beach Ranger District
  - Illinois Valley Ranger District
  - Powers Ranger District

Siuslaw National Forest
Hebo Ranger District
Mapleton Ranger District
Waldport Ranger District
Umpqua National Forest
Musick Guard Station
Wenatchee National Forest
Lake Wenatchee Ranger District
Leavenworth Ranger District
Willamette National Forest
Several Ranger Districts

Southern Region
Caribbean National Forest
Supervisor's Office
Daniel Boone National
Forest Supervisor's Office
Berea Ranger District
London Ranger District
Morehead Ranger District
Redbird Ranger District
Somerset Ranger District
Stanton Ranger District
Stearns Ranger District
Francis Marion National
Forest Supervisor's Office
Jefferson National Forest
National Forests of
Mississippi
Bienville National Forest
Black Creek Ranger District
Strong River Ranger District
National Forests of
Alabama Supervisor's Office
Conecuh Ranger District
National Forests of Florida
Apalachicola National Forest Wakulla Ranger District
Osceola National Forest
Osceola District
Sumter National Forest
Supervisor's Office
Ouachita National Forest
Womble Ranger District

Eastern Region
Allegheny National Forest
Supervisor's Office
Bradford Ranger District
Marienville Ranger District
Sheffield Ranger District
Hiawatha National Forest
Munising Ranger District
Rapid River Ranger District
Sault Ste. Marie Ranger District
St. Ignace Ranger District
Huron-Manistee National
Forest Supervisor's Office
Baldwin Ranger District
Cadillac Ranger District
Harrisburg Ranger District
Tawas Ranger District
Superior National Forest
Kawishiwi Ranger District
Laurentian Ranger District

Research Stations
Northeast Forest Experiment Station
Forestry Sciences Laboratory (Warren Pennsylvania)
Kane Experimental Forest (Kane, Pennsylvania)
Morgantown, West Virginia
Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station (Fort Collins, Colorado)
Forest Products Laboratory (Madison, Wisconsin)

Fishing Derbies

"Fun with fish" seemed to be the theme of many activities that celebrated the National Forest Centennial. The Talladega National Forest (Alabama) incorporated the Centennial celebration into its fishing derby by displaying a Centennial banner and poster and giving Centennial materials and stickers to all participants.The following national forests and ranger districts featured the Centennialprominently in their celebrations.

Northern Region
- Kootenai National Forest
  - Fun Fishing Day
- Nez Perce National Forest
  - Red River and Elk City Ranger Districts

Southwestern Region
- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest—dedication of barrier-free fishing facilities
- Carson National Forest
  - Eagle Rock Fishing Day
- Prescott National Forest
  - Centennial Fishing Days
- Santa Fe National Forest
  - Centennial Fishing Days

Intermountain Region
- Challis National Forest

Pacific Southwest Region
- Eldorado National Forest
  - Fishing Derby
- Plumas National Forest
  - Kid's Fishing Derby

Pacific Northwest Region
- Umatilla National Forest
  - Fishing Derby
- Wenatchee National Forest—Naches Ranger District
- Willamette National Forest

Southern Region
- Cherokee National Forest
  - five "kids fishing days" with Centennial theme.
- National Forests of Alabama—Fishing days
- Talladega National Forest
  - Conecuh and Shoal Creek Ranger Districts.
- National Forests of Mississippi—Fishing derby, Black Creek and Holly Springs Ranger Districts
- National Forests of North Carolina—Pisgah Ranger District
- Ouachita National Forest—National Fishing Week at Mena Ranger District George Washington National Forest

Eastern Region
- Chequamegon National Forest—"Fishing Has No Boundaries" program
- Green Mountain-Finger Lakes National Forests—Hapgood Pond Fishing Derby
- Hiawatha National Forest—Manistique; Kids Fishing Day (Munishing Day

National Camping Day

June 15 was National Camping Day on the national forests. The following Forest Service units participated in this fun activity.

These Northern Region national forests as well as those in Idaho (see next entry) offered free camping:
- Bitterroot National Forest
- Kootenai National Forest

As part of Idaho Outdoors Day and to celebrate the Centennial, free camping was offered on all national forests in Idaho:
- Boise National Forest
- Caribou National Forest
- Challis National Forest
- Clearwater National Forest
- Idaho Panhandle National Forests
- Nez Perce National Forest
- Payette National Forest
- Salmon National Forest
- Sawtooth National Forest
- Targhee National Forest

These Rocky Mountain Region national forests offered free camping:
- Black Hills National Forest
- Medicine Bow National Forest—Brush Creek Ranger District

In the Southwestern Region, the Gila National Forest offered free camping.

These Intermountain Region national forests offered free camping (note that the Boise, Caribou, Challis, Payette, Salmon, Sawtooth, and Targhee National Forest are also in the Intermountain Region):
- Humboldt National Forest
- Manti-LaSal National Forest

In the Pacific Southwest Region, these national forests offered free camping:
- Angeles National Forest
- Inyo National Forest
- Mendocino National Forest
- Shasta-Trinity National Forest
- Sierra National Forest
- Six Rivers National Forest
- Tahoe National Forest—Downieville District

The following Southern Region national forests gave free camping:
- Jefferson National Forest—Glenwood Ranger District
- National Forests of Mississippi
- Ozark-St. Francis National Forest

In the Eastern Region, these national forests provided free camping:
- Allegheny National Forest—Bradford, Marienville, and Sheffield Ranger Districts
- Green Mountain and Finger Lakes National Forests
- Hiawatha National Forest—Ministique, Munising, Rapid River, St. Ignace, and Sault Ste Marie Ranger Districts.
- Huron-Manistee National Forest—White Cloud Ranger District

Fair Displays

The following national forests and other Forest Service units displayed Centennial exhibits during the Centennial Year:

Northern Region

Beaverhead National Forest—Race of Champions, Madison County Fair, Beaverhead County Fair.
Bitterroot National Forest—Ravalli County Fair
Custer National Forest—Northwest Montana Fair
Flathead National Forest—Northwest Montana Fair, Family Forestry Expo
Helena National Forest—Tri-State Fair, Exhibit at Reeder's Alley
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
Kootenai National Forest—Sanders County Fair, Lincoln County Fair
Lolo National Forest—Sanders County Fair

Rocky Mountain Region

Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest—Sulphur District—Winter Park Music Festival, Grand Lake Town Park exhibit, Granby Buffalo Days.
Bighorn National Forest
Pike-San Isabel National Forest—Colorado State Fair
Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests—Colorado State Fair
Medicine Bow National Forest—Brush Creek Ranger District—Saratoga Festival of the Arts
Wyoming Forests—Wyoming State Fair

Southwestern Region

Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest—White Mountain Wildlife Fair, Apache County Fair, and Greenlee County Fair; Bush Valley Pioneer Days, Valle Redondo Days, historic photos at the Chamber of Commerce
Cibola National Forest—Torrance Fair, Soldito Fair, Bi-county Fair, and the New Mexico State Fair, Albuquerque Earth Day, Socorro Air Show, National Tourism Week, Gallup Library, Zuni Pueblo
Coconino National Forest—Warm Welcome Fair, Coconino County Fair, Archeology Week, Riordan State Park, Stone Container Corporation, CCC Camp
Coronado National Forest—Pima County Fair, Graham County Fair, Cochise County Fair, Bob's Bargain Barn, Tuscon Media Day, Tuscon Airport
Gila National Forest—Catron County Fair, Gila/Cliff County Fair, Hillsboro Apple Festival, PieTown, Elk Festival
Kaibab National Forest—Coconino County Fair
Lincoln National Forest—Otero County Fair, New Mexico State Fair, New Mexico State University
Prescott National Forest—Verde Valley Fair, Yavapai County Fair, Conservation Fair, Take Pride in America (Phoenix)
Santa Fe National Forest—Santa Fe County Fair, Rio Arriba County Fair, San Miguel County Fair, Sandoval County Fair
Tonto National Forest—Archeology Fair, Maricopa County Fair, Gila County Fair, Arizona Habitat, Community Awareness Meeting, Logger Sawdust Festival, AALE Annual Conference.

Intermountain Region

Boise National Forest—Idaho City Arts and Crafts Festival, Garden Valley Annual Fireman's Day, Emmett Cherry Festival, Valley County Fair in Cascade, Boise Idaho Earthfest, Boise River Festival, Western Idaho State Fair. Exhibits at Boise Airport and Boise Square
Caribou National Forest—Eastern Idaho State Fair
Challis National Forest—Custer County Fair, Eastern Idaho State Fair
Humboldt National Forest—Humboldt County Fair, Elko County Fair
Salmon National Forest—Lemhi County Fair, Eastern Idaho State Fair
Sawtooth National Forest—Camas County Fair, Sun Valley Art Fair Car Show,Cassia County Fair
Toiyabe National Forest

Pacific Southwest Region

Regional Office—Arbor Day at Golden Gate Park, Festival at the Lake, San Francisco Fair
Angeles National Forest—Los Angeles County Fair, Antelope Valley Fair, San Fernando Valley Fair, Antelope Valley Flower and Garden Show, Santa Clarita Historical Days.
Cleveland National Forest—Del Mar Fair
Inyo National Forest—Anaheim Sport Show, San Francisco Sport Show
Klamath National Forest—Siskiyou County Fair, Exhibit at the "State of Jefferson" meeting
Los Padres National Forest—Santa Barbara County Fair, Mid-State Fair, Monterey County Fair, Kern County Fair, Santa Barbara Fiesta, Ventura County Fair, exhibit in Santa Paula
Mendocino National Forest—Glenn County Harvest Festival, Exhibit at Institute of Forest Genetics
Modoc National Forest
Plumas National Forest—Endangered Species Fair, Lake Davis Fishing Derby, Earth Day/Health Fair at Feather River College.
San Bernardino National Forest—Ecology Expo, Earth Day, San Bernardino College Museum, Earth Day Exhibit at the Living Desert Museum
Sequoia National Forest—Porterville Fair
Shasta-Trinity National Forest—Shasta County Fair, Trinity County Fair, California State Fair, Shasta-Cascade Tourim Conference in Redding, Weaverville Earth Day Fair, Earth Day Exhibits - Whiskeytown NEED camp
Sierra National Forest—Mariposa Fair, Huntington Lake Regatta, Sanger Tree Lighting
Six Rivers National Forest—Humboldt County Fair, Wood Fair at College of the Redwoods
Stanislaus National Forest—Tuolumne Fair, Alameda Fair, State Fair, and the Calaveras Frog Jump, San Francisco Sport and Boat Show, Stanislaus State University Conservation Days, Earth Day
Tahoe National Forest—Nevada County Fair, Gold Country Fair

Pacific Northwest Region

Fremont National Forest
Gifford-Pinchot National Forest—displays at 12 [!] fairs
Mt Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest—Western Washington State Fair
Mt. Hood National Forest
Malheur National Forest—Harney County Fair
Ochoco National Forest—Harney County Fair, Rockhound Powwow; Mountainview Mall, Bend, Oregon
Okanogan National Forest—Okanogan County Fair
Rogue River National Forest—Jackson County Fair
Siskiyou National Forest—Coos County Fair, Josephine County Fair, Curry County Fair
Siuslaw National Forest
Umatilla National Forest—Umatilla County Fair, and 7 others
Willamette National Forest
Wenatchee National Forest—Central Washington County Fair
Winema National Forest—Klamath County Fair, Tulelake Fair

Southern Region
- Chattahoochee and Oconee National Forests—Florida State Fair, Georgia Mountain Fair
- Cherokee National Forest—Several fairs
- Jefferson National Forest—Virginia State Fair, Craig County Fair
- National Forests of North Carolina—North Carolina State Fair, North Carolina Centennial Month
- Ocala National Forest—Florida State Fair
- Ozark National Forest—Stone County Fair

Eastern Region
- Green Mountain-Finger Lakes National Forest—Vermont State Fair
- Huron-Manistee National Forest—Mio Ranger District
- Monongahela National Forest—Mountain State Fair

Alaska Region
- Tongass National Forest, Chatham Area—Haines Fair

Research Stations
- Southeastern Forest Experiment Station—County Fair, Franklin, North Carolina; Georgia National Fair, Perry Georgia; Southern Spring Show

Parades

Many Forest Service units participated in local and national parades with floats and horse and mule teams.

Northern Region
- Beaverhead National Forest—Fourth of July Parade, Ennis, Labor Day Parade
- Bitterroot National Forest—Ravalli County Fair Parade
- Clearwater National Forest—Dogwood Festival in Lewiston, Idaho
- Deerlodge National Forest—St. Patrick's Day Parade, Flint Creek Valley Days
- Flathead National Forest—Whitefish Winter Carnival, Kalispell Centennial, Parade, Browning Indian Days, Tamarack Days and Homecoming Parade, Parade at Condon, Montana, Northwest Montana State Fair Parade
- Gallatin National Forest—National Finals Rodeo Parade, Big Timber Rodeo Parade
- Idaho Panhandle National Forests—Spokane Lilac Festival and community parades in Sandpoint, Priest River, Bonner's Ferry, Coeur d' Alene, and St. Maries, Idaho
- Kootenai National Forest, Cabinet Ranger District—Huckleberry Festival, Troy Montana, Fourth of July Parade, Logger Days Parade, Lincoln County Fair Parade
- Helena National Forest—Tournament of Roses (Pasadena, California), Tri-County Fair Parade
- Lewis and Clark National Forests—Great Falls and Choteau Fourth of July Parades
- Nez Perce National Forest—Border Days Parade

Rocky Mountain Region
- Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forests—Fort Collins Doodah Parade (St. Patrick's Day), Grand Lake Buffalo Barbeque Parade
- Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests—Deltado Days in Delta Colorado.

Southwestern Region
- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest—Alpine, Showlow Frontier Days, Freedom Festival, Fall Festival, Electric Light Parade
- Carson National Forest—National Christmas Tree Parade
- Cibola National Forest—Community Parades in Mountainair, Clayton, Magdalena, Socorro, Corona, and Albuquerque, New Mexico
- Gila National Forest—Fourth of July Parade; Lordsburg Parade
- Kaibab National Forest—Rendezvous Days and July Fourth Parade
- Lincoln National Forest—Community parades in Alamagordo and Otero
- Prescott National Forest—Frontier Days, World's Shortest Memorial Day Parade, Crown King
- Santa Fe National Forest—Las Vegas, Rodeo de Santa Fe, State Fair parades
- Tonto National Forest—Parada del Sol, Lost Dutchman Days, Rodeo of Rodeos, Cave Creek, Copper Dust, Chili Cookoff, Pleasant Valley Stampede, Fountain Hills, and Fiesta Bowl.

Intermountain Region
- Ashley National Forest
- Boise National Forest—Emmett, Idaho.
- Bridger-Teton National Forest—Old West Days Parade, Frontier Day Parade
- Challis National Forest—Custer County Fair Parade
- Humboldt National Forest—Humboldt County Fair Parade; Elko County Fair Parade

Payette National Forest—Weiser Fiddle Festival
Sawtooth National Forest—Western Days Parade, Twin Falls, Cassia County Fair Parade, Wagon Days Parade
Salmon National Forest—Salmon River Days Parade with the Cobalt Mule String.
Wasatch-Cache National Forest—Days of '47 Parade, Centennial Rendezvous

Pacific Southwest Region
Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit—Salmon Festival
Los Padres National Forest
Mendocino National Forest
Modoc National Forest—Cinco de Mayo Parade, Klamath Falls, Oregon
Plumas National Forest—Feather River Fiesta Days
San Bernardino National Forest—Old Miner's Parade, Timber Festival; San Jacinto Ranger District, Fourth of July Parade
Sequoia National Forest—Whiskey Flat Days Parade
Shasta-Trinity National Forest—Redding Rodeo Parade, Fourth of July parade (Weaverville), Trinity County Fair Parade, McCloud Fiesta Parade, Dunsmuir Railroad Days Parade
Sierra National Forest—Loggers Jamboree (Minerets); Auberrry Town Festival (Pineridge), Huntington Lake Regetta (Pineridge), Shaver Lake Parade (Pineridge)
Six Rivers National Forest—Rhododendron Parade (Eureka)
Stanislaus National Forest—Santa Clarita Historical Days
Tahoe National Forest—Fourth of July Parade (Downieville)

Pacific Northwest Region
Mt. Baker-Snoqualmie National Forest—Seafair Torchlight Parade
Mt. Hood National Forest—Portland Rose Festival
Ochoco National Forest—Crooked River Roundup (Prineville), Fourth of July
Parade and Labor Day Parade (Prineville)
Okanogan National Forest—Sunny Okanogan Days
Rogue River National Forest—Pear Blossom Parade
Siskiyou National Forest—Boatnik Memorial Parade (Grants Pass) 14 Siskiyou National Forest employees and their children handed out 1,200 cedar and Douglas-fir seedlings along the parade route
Siuslaw National Forest—Community parades in Hebo, Waldport, Mapleton, and Florence, Florence Rhododendron Festival
Umatilla National Forest—Pendleton Roundup, Seattle Seafair, Veteran's Day Parade (Vancouver Washington)
Umpqua National Forest—Bohemia Days Parade
Wenatchee National Forest—Yakima Indian Nation Treaty Days (Toppenish), Nile Valley Days (Chinook Pass), Naches Sportsman's Day (Naches), Salmon Festival (Leavenworth), Sunfair Parade (Yakima)

Southern Region
George Washington National Forest—Deerfield Ranger District
National Forests of North Carolina—Bele Chere parade
Oconee National Forest—Blueberry Festival

Eastern Region
Green Mountain-Finger Lakes National Forests—Loyalty Day Parade (Rutland, Vermont), Castleton Parade (Bridgeport), Official State Parade (Brattleboro, Vermont)
Huron-Manistee National Forest—Fourth of July Parade (Manistee), Centennial Parade
Monongahela National Forest—Mountain State Fair Centennial Float
Superior National Forest

Research Stations
Southeastern Forest Experiment Station—Christmas Parade (Athens, Georgia)

Rodeos

Rodeos are popular local events in the West, and Forest Service units participated in the following:

Northern Region
- Beaverhead National Forest
- Clearwater National Forest—Lewiston Roundup
- Flathead National Forest
- Helena National Forest—Last Chance Stampede and Rodeo
- Gallatin National Forest—National Finals Rodeo, Big Timber Rodeo

Rocky Mountain Region
- Arapaho-Roosevelt National Forest—Estes-Poudre District Parade/Rodeo
- Bighorn National Forest
- Shoshone National Forest—Cody Rodeo

The R-2 Packstring participated in the National Little Britches Rodeo on the Grand Mesa, Uncompahgre, and Gunnison National Forests.

Southwestern Region
- Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest—Alpine Rodeo Days
- Coconino National Forest—Pine Country Rodeo
- Coronado National Forest—Fiesta del los Vaqueros, Tuscon Rodeo
- Gila National Forest—Luna Rodeo
- Lincoln National Forest—Otero County Rodeo
- Santa Fe National Forest—Rodeo de Santa Fe
- Tonto National Forest—Rodeo of Rodeos, Pleasant Valley Stampede

Pacific Southwest Region
- Shasta-Trinity—Redding Rodeo
- Sierra National Forest—Clovis Rodeo

Pacific Northwest Region
- Ochoco National Forest—Crooked River Roundup
- Umatilla National Forest—Pendleton Roundup
- Wenatchee National Forest—Ellensburg Rodeo

APPENDIX 2

Significant Speeches and Articles

Pacific Southwest
NEWSLOG
Special Centennial Issue
Governor Dedicates Smith River National Recreation Area (NRA) on Six Rivers
CENTENNIAL SPECIAL EDITION
Southwestern Region News
IMAGES FROM THE PAST
Gifford Pinchot
Father of American forestry and first Chief of the Forest Service. His philosophy was "conservation and wise use of natural resources for the greatest good, for the greatest number of people over the long run." He overlaid that basic philosophy with a strong "public service attitude." His philosophy, more than any other, has shaped the multiple-use management of the National Forests during the first 100 years.

What Would Our Country Have Been Like Without National Forests?

It is a measure of both the inherent resilience of our forests, and of the success of the policies that were put in place in response to public concerns in the early decades of this century, that forest conditions over much of the U.S. have improved dramatically since 1900.

Douglas MacCleery, Washington Office Timber Management Staff, in "Condition and trends of the U.S. forests: a brief overview."

MacCleery, in his article, compares the condition of forests in 1900 with those of forests in 1990. Here's a snapshot of the forest and wildlife situation then and now.

In 1900

In the early 1900s, wildfire commonly consumed 40 to 50 million acres annually, an area the size of Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware combined. Due largely to such wildfires, there were perhaps 80 million acres of cutovers, which continued to remain idle and unstocked or poorly stocked with desirable tree species.

The volume of timber harvested, nationally, greatly exceeded that of forest growth.

No provision for reforestation was made. In fact, no long-term forest management of any kind was being practiced.

Large quantities of wood were left after logging, sawmills were inefficient, use of wood in buildings was based on custom rather than on sound engineering, and huge volumes of wood were lost to rot and deterioration.

Large-scale disastrous flooding in the East was tied to clearing land for farms as well as to logging and wildfires.

Clearing of forests for agriculture continued at very high levels. In the 5 decades ending in 1900, forest cover in many areas east of the Mississippi River had been reduced from 60 to 70 percent of the land to 20 percent or even less in some areas. Many of the areas being cleared were steep slopes that were only marginal cropland, and often highly erodible. In the last decade of the century, America's farmers cleared forests at the average rate of 13.3 square miles per day.

By 1900, many once-abundant wildlife species were severely depleted or on the brink of extinction. Examples included game animals such as the white-tailed deer, wild turkey, pronghorn antelope, moose, bighorn sheep, and, of course, the bison. Furbearers, especially beaver, had been eliminated from significant portions of their ranges. Waterfowl were also severely affected; these birds included wood ducks and several other species of ducks; Canada geese; and all manner of plumed wading birds, such as herons, egrets, ibises, and others. The passenger pigeon, perhaps the most abundant bird on the North American continent was extinct in the wild by 1900; the heath hen, an eastern relative of the western prairie chicken, was on the brink of extinction as well. The great auk, a flightless bird along the Northeast Coast, had become extinct in 1840.

In 1990

The area consumed by wildfire has been reduced by more than 95 percent, from 40 to 50 million acres in the early 1900s to 2 to 4 million acres today, even in bad fire years.

The cutovers or "stumplands" that existed in 1900 have long since been reforested. Today, many of these areas contain mature forests. Others have been harvested a second time and are covered with regenerating young forests.

Nationally, forest growth rates have exceeded harvest rates since the 1940s, with each decade generally showing a greater margin of growth over harvest than the one preceding.

Tree planting on all forest ownerships has increased dramatically since World War II and was at record levels throughout the 1980s. Many private forest lands are now actively being managed for tree growing.

The efficiency of wood utilization has improved dramatically since 1900. Much less material is being left in the woods, many sawmills produce twice or more the usable lumber and other products per log than they did in 1900, engineering standards and designs have reduced the volume of wood used per square foot of building space, and preservative treatments have substantially extended the service life of the wood. All these have reduced by millions of acres the area of annual harvest that otherwise would be needed.

Eastern watersheds have been reforested. The headwaters of many American rivers are protected from overharvesting by national forests.

For the last 70 years, there has been no increase in cropland area. About 1920, for the first time in American history, the increase in the area of cleared farmland abruptly stopped, rather than continuing with the rate of population growth. Although clearing forests for farmland continued after 1920 in some areas, it was offset by the abandonment of farmlands and their back to forest in others. The stabilization in the area of cleared farmland had an immensely beneficial effect on U.S. forests.

Wildlife has been a major conservation success story. Although a number of species such as the great auk, passenger pigeon, heath hen, and several others did become extinct, many other severely depleted species, and even those on the brink of extinction, have staged remarkable comebacks. Many species that likely would have been on the endangered species list (had one existed then in 1900) are today abundant. Examples include the wild turkey; egrets, herons, and many other wading birds; many species of shorebirds; wood ducks and several other species of ducks; and whistling swans; as well as mammals such as the beaver, Rocky Mountain elk, pronghorn antelope, bighorn sheep, and even white-tailed deer

throughout its range. Many other species that were not actually on the brink of extinction in 1900 are today both more abundant and more widespread now than they were then.

Comments at the Rededication of the Maria's Pass Monument

Edith Roosevelt Derby Williams

1991 marks the Centennial of the National Forest Service, and I congratulate you men and women with that emblem on your sleeve for your dedication and service to our country. It is also the 75th Jubilee of the National Park Service, and I salute you as well.

It is a fine thing to rededicate an historical monument, such as this one, I think, because in so doing, we are rededicating ourselves to the purpose for which the monument was first erected. As with old family treasures that we pick up and examine only rarely, the landmarks of history can surprise us with their continuing ability to stir our pride and our imagination.

That is certainly true of this monument to Theodore Roosevelt, a man who found so much of this own life's meaning here in the Northwest, and who, in time, helped to shape the future of this region in return. That he did so for our country as well is shown in the commemoration of Route 2 as the TR Memorial Highway - a road that stretches from sea to shining sea.

It was a young Theodore Roosevelt who became a ranchman in the nearby Dakota territory and paid many visit across the border - a more mature politician who returned as a candidate for Vice President of the U.S. and then as President. And it was a senior statesman that he came back in 1918—just a few months before he died—for one last address. He told the crowd that met him in Billings on that occasion, "it was here I spend the dozen years of my life which determined the rest of my career. If it hadn't been for the years I lived and worked in Montana and the adjacent portions of the then territories of Wyoming and Dakota. . . I would never have become president of the United States.

But is TR did well by Montana, it is also true that Montana did well by Theodore Roosevelt. Even if we look at the record of conservation alone, we find that TR saw to it that six irrigation projects were started here. . . that the federal government set aside 18 of the early national forests here—I understand these have been consolidated into 10, but the acreage remains the same. . . that one of the first Federal bird preserves was established here and that Montana was chosen as the site of the National Bison Range, which effectively saved the American bison. The legacy of this vision lies all around us today. Of course, Montana did not forget this connection with the one-time rancher who bacame a Rough Rider and eventually the President of the U.S. Many Montanans followed him to Cuba as Rough Riders. A county in Eastern Montana was named after him, as are a hospital and library in that county. And there are Roosevelt schools in Great Falls, Miles City, Red Lodge, and Missoula.

What TR managed to do for, and with the people of Montana, he did for and with the people of the rest of the country as well. When you add up the whole record of conservation, it is astonishing to realize that during this administration the U.S. placed under public protection as national parks, national forests, game and bird preserves, and other Federal reservations some 230 million acres of land. That is roughly the size of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, and Washington combined.

When we think about our heritage, however, let us remember that TR was a nature lover, but he was never a nature worshipper. He saw nature as part of God's creation, but not as some god itself. And he did not see man as the enemy of nature, but as its steward. TR saw the natural world as any wise man or woman of his time or ours would see it—as a priceless legacy to be used to benefit mankind, to be enjoyed, and to be preserved for the future.

It is in the spirit of conservation which Theodore Roosevelt exemplified that I am so please and proud to be here today to rededicate this monument...and recall its significance for us all.

As my grandfather said on a visit to the Big Sky country many years ago, "today has just been bully."

APPENDIX 3

Special Events Planning

Several regions and forests have developed classes, notebooks, and other materials on how to plan for special events. Lynn Young and Scott Fitwilliams of the Rocky Mountain Region developed a notebook on special events planning and have taught several workshops on how to put on successful large special events. Contact Lynn Young in the regional office in Lakewood, Colorado, for a copy of their notebook. The Northern Region prepared an events planning checklist, which we are presenting here in the interests of helping others so that they don't always have to reinvent the wheel!

Checklist for Dedications and Special Events

Give a copy of this checklist to each person on the staff and committee member concerned with planning the event.

Name and type of event _____

Sponsored by _____

Date proposed for event _____ Time of Day _____

Inclement weather date and time _____

Name of coordinator (event chairman) _____

Address and telephone (incl. FAX) number _____

_____

Committee Assignments:	**Who**
A. The plan	_____
B. The program	_____
C. The invitation list	_____
D. Publicity	_____
E. Related events	_____
F. Speaker's platform	_____
G. Master of ceremonies	_____
I. Protocol	_____
J. Parking, escorting, policing	_____
K. Miscellaneous	_____
L. After the event	_____

A. The plan	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Does the plan have regional and Washington Office concurrence?		
2. Have you appointed committees in charge of program, publicity, grounds and arrangements, traffic and public safety, hospitality, etc?		
3. Has the proposed date been approved by the RO and WO?		
4. If a dedication, will the building be ready?		
5. Will office furnishings be in place?		
6. Will exhibits, including dioramas be installed?		
7. Will adequate local facilities (eating places and motels) be available?		
8. Have you allowed an adequate shakedown period to be sure all the facilities are working properly?		

B. The program	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Have you planned a program that does not exceed 1 $^{1}/_{2}$ hours in length?		
2. Have you limited the number of speeches to one principal address of about 15 minutes' duration and about 3 or 4 others of about 3 to 5 minutes' duration?		
3. Have you invited other forest supervisors, regional foresters, and other agency heads?		
4. Have you chosen an hour to ensure the largest possible local attendance?		
5. Have you made plans for bad weather?		
6. If an annual program, have you experimented with new ideas (such as an historical tableau), to lend imagination and variety to the program?		
7. Have you invited a band? If so, name and number of members. Have you given them the event coordnator's phone number?		
8. Will a chorus or individual soloists appear? If so, name and number of members. Have you given them the event coordnator's phone number?		

B. The program	Who?	Dated completed?
9. Has a color guard been invited? If so, name and number of members Is it familiar with the proper conduct of the flag ceremony. Have you given them the event coordnator's phone number?		
10. If a ribbon-cutting or ground-breaking ceremony is to be held, have you selected a site for this ceremony that can be easily reached by platform guests, one that will be best for news photographers and one where the audience can obtain the best view?		
11. Have ribbons, engraved scissors, shovel, and other necessary materials been obtained?		
12. Have you arranged for a tour of the new facilities for the distinguished guests before the program? (or before it will be open to the public?)		
13. Have you planned a dress rehearsal of the program and events with all the committee chairpersons, and the principals or their alternates present? The rehearsal should include driving times and available parking/turning for buses.		

C. Invitations	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Have you arranged for printing formal invitations and printing programs? (also see D-9 and D-12)		
a. Name and address of printer		
b. Cost of printing		
c. Number to be printed: Invitations		
Programs		
d. Date proofs were received		
reviewed		
and returned		
e. Will sponsors and co-sponsors be listed?		
2. Have you made a list of persons you intend to invite? (Speakers, VIP's, and those who will introduce them)		
3. Have you arranged for addressing formal invitations? If so, name and address of person in charge of this project.		

C. Invitations	Who?	Dated completed?
4. Have you sent a copy of the invitation list to the RO and WO?		
5. Have you supplied the RO and WO with a small supply of formal invitations?		
6. Will invitations be in the mail at least 30 days before the events?		
7. Do you need to include a map or directions to the site?		

D. Publicity	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Have you contacted the following media regarding news coverage? Press? Wire services? Radio? Television?		
2. Have you designated an official Forest Service photographer to record the event?		
3. Will press releases be issued and publicity handled by any other organization? If so, show below by whom:		
Regional Office?		
Washington Office?		
Department of Agriculture?		
Sponsor?		
4. Has a "fill-in" press conference been held for radio, television, and newspaper representatives at least 30 days before the event?		
5. Has a series of "build-up" press releases been issued? If so, list release dates below:		
6. Will you need a "NEWS KIT"? (News release, bio's on VIP's, copies of speeches, fact sheet, copy of program, photo, etc.) How many?		
7. Will there be a news conference with VIP(s) before or after the dedication (get VIP's permission)		
8. Have you made accommodations for the press, radio, and television representatives? (Special reserved section with table and electricity)		

D. Publicity | **Who?** | **Dated completed?**

9. Have you developed a printed program? (Also see C-1) _____ _____
10. Will Departmental seal and/or Forest Service shield appear on the program? _____
11. Will color be used in printing the program? _____
12. Have you made a written record of all negotiations with printers? (also see C-1) _____

    Name and address of printer _____
    Cost of printing _____
    Number to be printed _____
    Date proofs were received _____
    reviewed _____
    and returned _____

13. Will sponsors and co-sponsors be listed? _____ _____

E. Other (related) events | **Who?** | **Dated completed?**

1. Will a social or cocktail hour, lunch dinner or other social events be held in connections with ceremonies? If so, state how guests will be invited, who the sponsor will be, and where events will be held _____ _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

2. Will an open house or "show-me" tour be held? _____ _____
3. If there will be meal, have you checked with the guests about special diets? How will the meal be paid for? _____ _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

F. Speakers' platform	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Have you arranged for lumber or other material to build the speaker's stand? Consider the following:	_____	_____
a. Size of stand	_____	
b. Are steps required? If so, state number and location of them.		
_____		
_____		
_____		
Will the stand need to be accessible for the disabled? _____		
c. Will more than one stand, such as spectator, TV and camera, and reviewing stands be needed? If so, state size and location of other stands.	_____	_____
2. Lectern—does it need to be lighted?		
3. Pitcher of water and glasses for speakers?	_____	_____
4. State below who will furnish shields and flags and flag standards?	_____	_____
a. American flag	_____	
b. Organizational flag	_____	
c. State flags	_____	
d. Foreign flags	_____	
e. Secretary of Agriculture's flag or shield if he appears on the platform (show date of memorandum to wo requesting flag)	_____	
f. Forest Service shield	_____	
5. Sound equipment to installed by		
_____;		
tape recordings to be made by		
_____.		
Briefly, state arrangements, such as cost, date, equipment to furnished, and which commercial companies will furnish sound and tape recording equipment		
_____		
_____		
_____		
_____		
_____		
6. Canopy	_____	
Will be obtained from	_____	_____

F. Speakers' platform	Who?	Dated completed?
7. Bunting Will be obtained from		
8. Artificial "grass" to cover platform floor. Will be obtained from		
9. Chairs (also see J.16.a)		
10. Table (also see J.16.a)		

G. Master of Ceremonies	Who?	Dated completed?
1. State name of presiding officer or master of ceremonies and where he or she may be reached when not in area		
2. Have you prepared a detailed program for the master of ceremonies, and given copies to each person who will have a part in the program?		
3. Do you have biographies on the speakers the master of ceremonies?		

H. Principal Speaker		
1. Has the principal speaker(s) been invited?		
2. Have you prepared a detailed program for the master of cermonies, and given copies to each person who will a part in the program?		
3. Have you arranged for advance copies of the speech for the press?		
4. Give names of hosts or ushers (see J-29 also)		
5. Is the principal speaker willing to talk to the media afterwards? (see D-7)		

I. Official etiquette and protocol	**Who?**	**Dated completed?**
1. List the names of VIP participants in the program		
2. Have you labeled the chairs for distinguished guests on the speakers' platform, spectators' stand, or in any other reserved section (such as first rows)? Indicate how many will be seated in each section		
3. Who will assist the platform "boss" during the program and where will he or she be located?		
4. Give names of hosts or ushers. (see J.29 also)		
5. Have you decided what the uniform of the day will be and who will wear it?		

J. Policing, parking, and escorting	**Who?**	**Dated completed?**
1. Have you published a special plan? If so, give date and to whom distributed		
2. Have you had an on-the-site meeting to review feasibility and details of the plan?		

J. Policing, parking, and escorting	Who?	Dated completed?
3. Is the terrain selected suitable for the ceremonies? Accessible for the disabled?		
4. Will you need assistance from ranger districts/ forests? If so, indicate names and make assignments.		
5. Will you need assistance from outside police to handle crowd and traffic? If so, describe in complete detail.		
6. Have explicit and detailed instructions on the uniform of the day been issued to all the uniformed group?		
7. Does the uniformed group fully understand the flag ceremony—when to salute, when to remove the uniform hat, etc?		
8. Will portable radio communications be available? (Contacts for emergency messages for VIP's, etc.)		
9. Have you selected a central command post? If so, indicate its location		
10. Will you need direction signs to the site? Locations indicated in plan?		
11. Have you selected an aide (legperson) to the event's chairperson to handle last minute and emergency needs?		
12. Are on-site comfort stations and drinking water facilities arranged? If mobile comfort stations and water facilities are to be rented or borrowed, state who is to furnish them		

J. Policing, parking, and escorting	Who?	Dated completed?
13. Have arrangements been made to adequately control trash and litter during the event? Clean up after?		
14. Have arrangements been made for an ambulance and other first-aid facilities? State below who is to furnish ambulance and other facilities		
15. Fire control—Adequate fire extinguishers? Fire tanker standby?		
16. Indicate below the number of chairs that will be required and from what source they will be obtained:		
a. On speakers' stand		
b. For special guests		
c. For band		
d. For news media		
e. For audience		
f. For chorus		
g. For others		
total		
17. Indicate below the number of tables that will be required and from what source they will obtained:		
a. For speakers		
b. For news media		
c. Public		
d. Other FS		
total		
18. Will roping be required to protect shrubbery?		
19. Estimate of attendance		
a. VIP's		
b. Guests		
c. Public		
d. Other FS		
total		

J. Policing, parking, and escorting	Who?	Dated completed?
20. Estimate of number cars		
21. Number of parking spaces required		
a. Cars		
b. Buses		
22. Location of parking space for loading and unloading VIP's		
23. Identification sticker or card for official and VIP cars		
24. Location of parking space for news represnetatives		
25. Location of public parking areas		
26. Indicate where and when traffic will be cut off and reopened		
27. Do parking lots provide for rapid "drain-off" after event is over?		
28. Will a shuttle bus system be used? If so, describe who will furnish buses and arrangements that have been made		
29. Have you arranged for the escorting and transportation of distinguished guests, their spouses, and similar persons? (include supervisor's spouse and/or secretary) (also see 1.4)		

K. Other points to be covered on or before the big day	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Have you made motel accommodations for distinguished guests?		
2. Have you distributed special identification stickers or cards for VIP, official, and media cards? (see J-23)		
3. Have you conducted a final inspection of personnel and facilities?		
4. Have you issued a permit for concession operations during the program? If so, give the name of the concessionaire and explain the arrangements made		
5. Have you issued *identification badges* or ribbons to members of your staff and committee members?		
6. Gift for speakers and memento for staff?		

L. After the event	Who?	Dated completed?
1. Clean-up of site		
2. Have you issued at least one follow-up news release?		
3. Have you written "thank-you" letters to:		
a. All program participants?		
b. Members of Congress who were present?		
c. Local organizations who may have assisted with the program?		
d. The bandleader, if a military band—the bandleader's commanding officer?		
e. Regional and Washington Office personnel who may have made material contributions to the program?		
f. Other Forest Service personnel who helped?		
4. Have you held a critique, giving a full appraisal of the event?		
5. Have you sent copies of the critique to the regional and Washington Offices?		
6. Last, but definitely not least, have you all given yourselves BIG pats on the back for pulling it all off?		

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TITLE
Remembering the Centennial

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